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ENGLAND.

THE GREAT BRITISH SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

FAILURE OF THE GROUSE IN SCOTLAND—THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE QUEEN—THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

I have just had a run through the Scotch Highlands—the great headquarters of the grouse—and everywhere there are the most pathetic lamentations over the apparent extinction of that much-prized bird. I do not know whether you will understand in America the importance which is attached to this matter over here. The great body of the population of the United Kingdom, it is true, certainly do not go out grouse-shooting, neither do they eat much grouse. But grouse-shooting has come to be regarded as, next to stag-shooting, the most distinguished form of British sport, and it is naturally, therefore, an object of ambition with that already numerous and constantly increasing class who are slaves to the spirit of social imitation, and are anxious to compete in everything with the foremost in the land. Dukes have deer forests and grouse moors, and, therefore, London stock-brokers, Lancashire cotton-spinners, Midland Counties iron and coal men must follow the example as far as they can. The nearest approach to being a Duke is to do something that a Duke does. But, then, deer forests are not for everybody. There are only a few to be had, and they are very costly. The stags require a wide range, and this involves the keeping waste of a great stretch of country, where there must be neither sheep, nor shepherds, nor any human habitations, and is consequently very expensive, especially when the cost of the staff of keepers and gillies is added to the outlay. I should, perhaps, explain that a deer forest in Scotland does not necessarily imply the existence of even a single tree, and, as a rule, the forests are simply barren mountains, with intervening tracts of moor and bog-land. All the old Scotch forests were cut down long ago to supply the necessities or extravagance of their owners. There have of late years been some encroachments on the principle that a man can do what he likes with his own, especially in the case of land, but there is as yet no legislative check on the maintenance of the waste lands which are necessary for the propagation of deer. Self-interest, however, comes into play, and as a rule deer forests consist only of land which is commercially fit for nothing else. It will be understood that even in the north of Scotland there is only a comparatively limited extent of country which fulfills this condition, and the Duke of Sutherland is now making great exertions to fertilize large tracts of his desolate domain. Thus it happens that deer forests are both dear and scarce, and are consequently reserved for those who have got hold of them either by right of heritage or by personal influence combined with a lavish disregard of money. The so-called deer-forests which come into the open market are doubly a misnomer, for they are not only not forests, but they contain no deer, or at least only invisible ones. A grouse-moor has hitherto been a more accessible object of ambition. The sheep and the grouse get on very well together, and there is plenty of dry heather-land for the birds to breed on. The great men, of course, all have moors of their own, but small men can get a share of the sport—enough, at least, to brag about—by going shares in a little bit of shooting. The grouse is a wilder and stronger bird than the partridge, and, having to be sought further from the haunts of men, is more highly esteemed. Indeed, the capacity to make a good bag of grouse is a very fair test of a sportsman's skill. All sorts of people have a chance of knocking over a partridge among the turnips or in the stubble, but grouse shooting is supposed to confer especial distinction on those who engage in it. And there can be no doubt that, apart from all social and snobbish considerations, it really is excellent sport. The Highland air is very exhilarating, and there is no better exercise than tramping the heather. The sportsman has to take up his quarters among the hills, in a secluded shooting lodge, or, perhaps, in a shepherd's cottage, and a more effectual sanitarium could perhaps hardly be found. It is true that the primitive simplicity of former days, when roads were few and far between and railways were as yet remote, has been somewhat corrupted in recent years, and that rich men vie with each other in transplanting to the wild and desolate moors all the luxuries and extravagances of their city mansions. Still, as a rule, sportsmen have to be content with plain, wholesome fare, and the pure, invigorating air helps to keep them in good trim. The Scotch Highlands are the great home play-ground of the wealthy and influential classes—members of Parliament, bankers, great manufacturers, leading lawyers, the men who govern the country, and who keep going its active, industrial life; and anything which affects people of this sort, if only in their pleasures, is sure to make a great din. It is now some twenty years or more since a mysterious disease first began to attack the grouse. Some said it was because they were too much pursued; some that it was from the sheep; some that it was from want of salt, and so on. Whatever the cause, the malady spread steadily, until now it has covered almost the whole of the regions frequented by grouse, and year by year the birds appear to be becoming weaker and more scarce. A very valuable kind of property, for the moors are let at heavy rents, and constitute the chief part of the income of certain proprietors, is thus at stake, while at the same time an important amusement is suspended.

It was known that the birds this year were fewer than last year, but nobody was prepared for the almost complete blank which has been presented as yet in most parts of Scotland. Formerly, on the evening of the 12th of August—the first day of the shooting—some three hundred boxes of grouse used to be dispatched from Aberdeen to various parts of the country. Last Wednesday evening there were only nine boxes, of which one was for the Queen, at Osborne. The extremely bad weather which has prevailed this week in some measure accounts for this deficiency. Wednesday was, over the greater part of Scotland, a day of incessant and heavy rains, and this was only a continuance of what had been going on for some days previously. The consequence, of course, was that the ground was saturated with water. Any one who has gone over dry heather will remember with pleasure its elastic touch, but heather after rain is a very different thing. The spongy soil on which it grows is quickly converted into wet bog, into which the foot sinks deeply at every step. A laborious tramp over steep hillsides soaked in this way, in the teeth of a strong wind and driving rain, is, it will be conceived, a somewhat exhausting exercise; and when at the end of several miles not a bird has been started, the result is rather depressing. In the course of the day a thunder-storm of great severity swept over a large range of country, and brought the miseries of sportsmen to a climax. So the daring remnant who had remained out as long as this were driven shivering home, blinded with the lightning and soaked through skin and bone, and with empty bags. It is possible that, with an improvement in the weather, there may be somewhat better sport; but the sad fact seems to be sufficiently attested that the grouse, whether from disease or over-shooting, are pretty well killed off in many districts where they used to be plentiful. In the whole of Sutherlandshire, for instance, there is scarcely a brace of grouse to be had. On the Glengasbie Moors, where the grouse have hitherto flourished in a remarkable degree, there are this year scarcely any birds. And this is only one out of many.

THE HARVEST AND THE MONEY MARKET.

Just now, while the upper ten thousand are very much concerned about the want of grouse, other people are more reasonably concerned about a possible deficiency in the harvest. A period of heat and drought has lately been succeeded by heavy rains, with a cold temperature, and this change has occurred at a very critical moment, when the greater part of the harvest in England and Scotland is either being cut or is on the point of fully ripening. At present only a certain amount of damage has been done here and there, and it is hoped that the harvest generally will yet be saved. But, of course, this will depend on a cessation of rain. In the Spring various circumstances pointed to the probability of a short crop of most cereals, and the consequence was a considerably-increased importations of grain. This has hitherto kept down prices, and, should the present harvest after all turn out well, wheat will probably be cheaper than it has been for many years past. In any case, with some 785,000 quarters of wheat afloat in the United Kingdom, any very serious rise in prices can scarcely be apprehended. Still, the moment is one of much anxiety, and is producing its natural effect on the money market. There has been a decline of traffic on the railways, and the dividends are, for the most part, unfavorable. The Board of Trade returns continue to show a decrease in value of both exports and imports, but they are so far encouraging that, though the declared values are less than at the corresponding period of last year, they represent rather a larger amount of business. The process which has been going on, in fact, has been in this wise: At first prices went up and business extended simultaneously; then prices kept up, but business began to be restricted; afterward prices, too, received a check, and now, under the influence of cheaper terms, business is again reviving. In short, the country would seem to be doing a quiet, steady business, singularly free from speculative dangers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE QUEEN.

Mr. Gladstone has just taken the somewhat unusual step of writing a letter to the newspapers to deny a report concerning the Queen. It had been stated by a High Church journal that it was in consequence of a letter from the Queen that he withdrew his resolutions in regard to the worship of the Church of England; and Mr. Gladstone writes to say that there is no foundation whatever for this report. It is possible, however, that though the royal influence was not exerted upon Mr. Gladstone to get him to withdraw resolutions which, under any circumstances, had not a ghost of a chance of being carried, it may have been exercised in another direction. There is a belief that the Queen took the opportunity of pressing upon Mr. Disraeli her views of the present crisis in the Church, and it is known that she is strongly opposed to the Ritualists. Her bias, like that of her husband, has always been toward the Broad Church and in its broadest forms. The favorite divines at court have been Dean Stanley, Canon Kingsley, and the late Dr. Norman McLeod. The Queen, though the head of the Church, has never shown much respect for its festivals, and has, in fact, rather gone out of her way to disregard them by fixing royal marriages and other events for Lent, and so on. Her second daughter, the Princess Alice of Hesse, was a patron of Dr. Strauss, who composed at her request his lectures on Voltaire and delivered them at her tea-parties at Darmstadt. The Crown Princess of Germany is also understood to be an adherent of the free German school of theology.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Prince Frederick William is said to have taken a deep interest in the recent ecclesiastical debates in this country, under the impression that the Ritualists of England are the counterpart of the Ultramontanes in Germany, and that this small struggle about the forms of public worship is the forerunner of a more serious contest, similar to that in his own country, in which larger things will be at stake. The Prince has been assiduous in attending agricultural shows, yachting regattas, and other public gatherings, and has also accepted the hospitality of a number of Englishmen of rank. I find, however, that in well-informed quarters he is believed to have a deeper purpose in view than mere amusement, and that he has been busily engaged in gauging and, as far as he could, in influencing the opinions of public men in this country with reference to possible events on the Continent. It is no secret that Germany attaches great value to an English alliance, and is anxious to lay the foundations of a permanent connection which should be a bulwark against Russia on the one side and France on the other. Mr. Disraeli's mystic utterance at the Mansion House seemed to point to some intervention on the part of England, and it was supposed that this would be directed to Spain, in concert with the German Government. But the Queen's speech has happily dissipated all apprehensions on this subject. There can be no doubt, however, that German statesmen have some large designs in view for the settlement of European affairs after a fashion agreeable to themselves, and they are not men to be lightly discouraged.

J. H. F.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG DIVORCE CASE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 27.—The *Evening News* to-day says in relation to the answer of Brigham Young in the Ann Eliza divorce and alimony suit: "Our readers will readily perceive that the answer being constructed in a technical style for legal purposes only, is necessarily of an essentially different character to that of an informal statement."

The *Tribune* presents a record from the Probate Court showing Ann Eliza to have been divorced from James L. Dee Dec. 23, 1865, and states that the judgment was made at the request of Brigham Young in writing addressed to the presiding Judge. The claim is made that the Superior Courts of this Territory having ruled that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in divorce cases, Ann Eliza still remains the wife of Dee.

THE RIFLE-SHOOTING AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—The rifle competition at Bedford was continued to-day. The silver medal of the International Rifle Association was won by Sergt. Corbin, of the Sixty-third Halifax Rifles. The battalion match was won by the Seventy-eighth, Col. Chester, and the Hants team.

CUSTER'S EXPLORATIONS.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY AND ITS EXPLORERS.

THE REPORTS FROM THE PARTY—THE COUNTRY NOT SO RICH AS ANTICIPATED—GOLD FOUND ONLY IN SMALL QUANTITIES—PREVIOUS EXPLORATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT FETTERMAN, Wyoming Territory, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1874.

From the reports of scouts who have arrived here with dispatches from the expedition to the Black Hills of Dakota, under command of Gen. Custer, we have received full particulars of the topographical conformation of the country traversed, its mineral wealth, and its adaptability to grazing and agricultural purposes. According to their tales, no important beds of precious or useful ores were discovered, but some placer gold mines of very limited extent were found in several localities, though they did not by any means prove so valuable as the scientists anticipated. It has been known for several years that the auriferous metal existed in the ravines running from the granitoid summits of the hills, as miners have prospected that region in a very thorough manner on various occasions, when the Indians were in a peaceful mood, but in no instance did any of them find it abundant enough to pay them for working it. A prospect can be found almost anywhere from the crest to the base of the hills, but the highest that any miner found did not yield over two cents to the pan. This, of course, was a very meagre yield, so all attempts at developing the mineral were given up. Until the scientists accompanying the expedition make their report, we cannot, of course, presume to finally decide on the richness of the country, but from facts previously gleaned, and the rumors spread by the scouts, we may assert that it will not meet anticipations. The region is composed, to a large extent, of granite, quartz, and trap rocks, or nearly the same formation as that of the Sweet-water and Wind River country, and from this premise the deduction is made that it ought to be wealthy in gold and silver bearing rocks. Some quartz, containing filigrees of gold, has been found in a few places, but as the examination was, as a matter of course, superficial, owing to the haste with which the command moved, the extent of the mineral could not be positively asserted. From these facts the general deduction may be made that gold and silver are indigenous to the region, and that the probability is that they exist in such quantity as to render their development a paying enterprise.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY—FORMER REPORTS CORROBORATED.

Of the physical characteristics of the country the most ample information has been gleaned, yet it differs but little from that given by former explorers, especially Prof. Hayden, Gen. Connor, Col. Cole, and the parties under Gens. Dodge and Warren. The first definite knowledge of that country was obtained in 1857–8 from miners and Indian traders, who reported it as exceedingly rich in minerals and fur-bearing animals, but the full facts were not known until Gen. Dodge penetrated it in 1865 in pursuit of hostile Indians. Previous to this time Gen. G. K. Warren had partially explored it, while surveying for a wagon road along the Niobrara River, in Dakota, and two years later, in 1859, Gen. Reynolds and Lieut. Maynadier, in their explorations of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, passed over the northern limit and made a thorough report of its topography. Prof. Hayden visited the country in 1867–8, and made an excellent report of its geology, minerals, arboreal botany, pastoral and agricultural capacity, and such other facts as an observing scientist would note. The present expedition has not revealed any new facts about these matters, so that in reality the region was as well known before as it is now. Descriptions have also been published from time to time by the persons in charge of the Red Cloud and Whetstone Indian Agencies, and these detailed quite accurately the amount of arable land, and where it was located. The military expeditions of 1865 were the first to make the characteristics of the Black Hills and adjoining regions fully known, and according to their assertions it is not by any means the paradise it is represented.

FORMER EXPEDITIONS.

These expeditions were sent out with the special purpose of teaching the hostile Sioux of the North a lesson that would last them a lifetime, and impress them with the fact that the pleasure of scalping had also its pains. So with this object in view four columns of troops were moved simultaneously, with orders to meet at a certain locality, so that the dusky warriors would be pressed on every side, and all means of escape closed against them. Pursuant to instructions, Gen. Connor moved his command through Wyoming, passing along the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains on the route to Montana, and established garrisons at certain points, the principal being Forts Fetterman, Phil. Kearny, Reno, and C. F. Smith. Col. Walker led his command from Fort Laramie in a northerly direction until he struck the southerly base of the Black Hills, near Old Woman's Fork, and this he crossed diagonally until he reached the crest, near the centre, expecting to find some Indians encamped among the pines at this point. Not finding any he retraced his steps. Col. Cole marched from Omaha to the North Loup River; thence along the Niobrara until he reached Col. Walker's column, which was encamped on the Powder River, whence he proceeded to the mouth of the Mizpah. This latter command suffered severely for want of water and food, and it was only after suffering the greatest hardships and losing several men from fatigue and the arrows of the Indians that it reached a place of refuge. As the difficulties encountered on the route were much greater than was anticipated, the operating columns were unable to unite and punish the treacherous foe as he deserved, but they accomplished a most desirable object in making the features of the country known. The reports and maps made by the engineers accompanying each party were very thorough, so that Custer's expedition had little real discovery to do, as it had only to follow the paths so well established by its predecessors.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE REGION.

This leads us to refer to the topography and characteristics of this now prominent region. The Black Hills embrace the area lying between 43° 20′ and 45° north latitude, and 103° 10′ and 104° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or about 100 miles from north to south, and sixty miles, their greatest width, from east to west; their trend being about 20° west of north, and they derive their appellation from the dark shadows cast upon the ground by the sombre pines which clamber up their sides in a ragged form and dot the crest like so many spires. This timber clothes about one-third of their area, or about 2,000 square miles, and as it is quite convenient in many places, it forms an important feature of the country for the settlers. The central portion of the hills is composed of red feldspathic granite and metamorphic slates and schists; and on each side of the angle of elevation the fossiliferous formations, which follow in regular order to the summit, lean at various angles against the granitoid rocks which form the chief lithological characteristics of this western region east of the Wahsatch Range. Water is quite abundant along their whole course, and as the streams never become dry—a peculiarity of all flowing from a granite formation—the region traversed by them is very fertile. The only exception to this is the comparatively limited area watered by rivers having their origin in tertiary deposits. On the northern and eastern slopes of these hills there are thirty or more constantly running streams, while not more than one-fifth that number is found on the western side. Of these the most important are the north and south branches of the Cheyenne River, which clasp the range, as it were, in their embrace. Wherever the rivulets or rivers flow they are margined by verdant meadows and gaudy flowers; for the soil being alluvial, it produces all vegetable forms in the most wayward luxuriance. This characteristic has made the region a favorite encampment for the Sioux, as they can find an abundance of grass for their mustangs, and plenty of game for themselves among the pine forests. Among the animals which I have killed on these hills, where they run through Wyoming, were the grouse, *(tetrao umbellus,)* ptarmigan, *(tetrao leucurus,)* deer, and bear, the latter two being quite numerous.

FITNESS OF THE COUNTRY FOR AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING.

Portions of the Black Hills are well fitted for agriculture, especially those from two to three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and all are adapted to grazing. This is especially true of the northern section, which is far more fertile than the southern. The general elevation of the hills varies from four to seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, their base alone having an altitude of from fifteen to twenty-five hundred. From this it will be seen that they are not very high, taking their altitude from base to summit.

When the present expedition returns, mining companies will be organized to test the value of the minerals found, and they will go fully prepared to overcome all opposition from the combined force of Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, who will soon throng the region in quest of game for their Winter food; and if they contain any treasures of importance these Argonauts will soon make the fact known.

THE VERMONT VETERANS.

EXERCISES OF THE CLOSING DAY AT BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 27.—Although to-morrow is nominally the last day of the reunion, the exercises have virtually closed this evening. To-day has been the great day, and with the close of dress parade at 6 P. M. the programme ended, except to strike tents, which will be done to-morrow. The annual meeting was held at head-quarters soon after 11 o'clock this forenoon, when it was voted to hold the next reunion at Montpelier, in the last week in August, 1875. Gen. Stephen Thomas and Gen. P. P. Pitken were elected respectively Commander and Lieutenant Commander for the year ensuing. The grand review came off at 2 o'clock, before Gov. Converse. The column, headed by a grand band composed of the five bands present consolidated, made a superb appearance, and marched and paraded in fine style, being finally massed in front of the grand stand. They were addressed by Gov. Converse, Senator George F. Edmunds, Col. Corless, of Albany, N. Y.; Col. Veasey and Gen. Thomas, of Vermont. Gen. W. W. Henry, of this city, was loudly called for, but adroitly managed to keep out of sight until the parade was dismissed, as he thought the veterans had stood long enough in the hot sun hearing speeches. Gen. George P. Foster was also sought but just then could not be found. The only other exercise was the dress parade before mentioned, which was not so largely attended as last evening.

Among the arrivals of prominent gentlemen to-day were Hon. C. W. Willard, Member of Congress, and his probable successor, Col. Charles H. Joyce, of Rutland; C. S. Colton, Esq., of Galesbury, Ill.; Hon. Charles Nichols, Secretary of State, and several others.

The St. Johnsbury band is now serenading the guests in the hotels, but the city is quiet, many having left on the evening trains.

Altogether the reunion was a decided success. Fine weather, good attendance, excellent management, ample provision, and everything done that courtesy and ingenuity could devise to make the visit of the veterans pleasant, could hardly result otherwise, and thus, everybody says, closes the second annual reunion of the Vermont veterans.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—MEETING IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 27.—A cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: A meeting of the Great Western Railway Directors was held yesterday. The board retired without a contest, the Committee of Investigation having secured 75,000 proxies against 42,000 for the directors. The report of the Investigating Committee was adopted. An entire change in the Canadian management is contemplated, and also the abolition of the Canadian board. The meeting was adjourned to Sept. 9, to appoint new directors.

THE BOSTON CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The report of the Railroad Convention in Boston, Tuesday, on the reduction of freights accidentally omitted the Great Southern Freight Line, via Charleston, which was there represented and acted in harmony with the meeting.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

M. R. Middleton, editor and proprietor of the Quebec *Gazette*, died at Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, on Wednesday evening.

Ex-Gov. A. A. Hammond, of Indiana, died in Denver, Colorado, yesterday, at 11 o'clock. His body will be taken to Indiana on Saturday.

Antoine Wall, aged fourteen years, was gathering sawdust in a planing mill in Philadelphia, yesterday, when her head came in contact with a circular saw, and she was fatally injured.

The screw steamer Pottsville, built at Cramp's ship-yard, Philadelphia, for the Reading Railroad Company, was launched yesterday morning. She is the last of six steamers built at that yard for the same company.

The annual picnic of the Boston Caledonia Club yesterday at Fresh Pond was unusually attractive and well attended. A detachment of the Seventy-ninth New-York Regiment was present as guests of the club.

A SCHOONER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—The American schooner Pocahontas, at Port Hawkesburg, reports she was struck by lightning, and lost her topmast, and had her main gaff broken. One of her crew was prostrated, and several badly shocked for a few moments.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—At Ballston Spa, to-day, James H. Standish was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment at Dannemora for life, for the murder of Geo. W. See, in the town of Wilton, in this County, on the 28th of February last.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

DELAWARE.

A NOISY AND TURBULENT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of Representatives to-day, and nominated John P. Cochran for Governor and James Williams for Congress. The session was one continued scene of conflict of opposite interests and personal feeling, at times boisterous and almost riotous. It was impossible to preserve order, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Ed. Worrall, the President, who at one time stood upon his desk with his collar off and a cane in each hand, imploring the convention to preserve decorum for mercy's sake. An effort was made to put out a drunken delegate, who greatly disturbed the convention, which almost led to blows. An effort was also made to break up the convention by an adjournment.

Each of the nominations was made on the first ballot, the vote standing: For Governor—Cochran, 83; John W. Hall, 77. For Congress—Williams, 66; Charles B. Lore, 43; scattering, 13. Cochran is a Newcastle County peach aristocrat. Williams is a Kent farmer of ordinary ability.

The resolutions are vigorous in denouncement of the Administration and the Civil Rights bill; censure the course of Representative Lofland; extol the Democratic policy in the State, and make no reference whatever to the question of equal representation.

The excursion train from Wilmington stopped here on the return trip to serenade Mr. Cochran.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SECOND DAY OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—NO NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9:15 o'clock this morning, and proceeded with the balloting for candidate for Supreme Judge. On the sixth ballot Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Berks, received 128 votes, and Henry P. Ross, of Montgomery, 108 votes. Mr. Woodward's nomination was then made unanimous.

The convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and at 11:40 o'clock four ballots had been taken, resulting in no choice. The result of the first ballot was as follows: North, 30; Zeigler, 27; Stewart, 27; Sowden, 30; Kane, 14; Latta, 19; Morris, 12; Fox, 8; Manley, 12; Martin, 30; there were a few scattering votes. The fourth ballot stood: North, 62; Zeigler, 10; Sowden, 42; Kane, 30; Latta, 78. The names of North and Zeigler were withdrawn on the fifth ballot, and a motion was made to nominate Latta by acclamation, but was lost. The convention then proceeded with the sixth ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland County.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 3:15 P. M., and Justice F. Temple, of Greene County, received the nomination for Auditor General.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, do declare that the Republican Party, since its accession to power, has violated the Federal Constitution, degraded the Judiciary, prostrated industry, plundered the people, usurped power, loaned its credit to corporations without constitutional sanction, fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country, introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of the Government and among its office-holders, and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted; appointed spies and informers to depress the business interests of the country; increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations; overawed and ignored the civil power, and set up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of the States; revived the sedition laws, and by federal legislation attempted to destroy the liberty of the press; dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed Civil Rights bill made a war of races imminent; therefore charging these offenses to the Republican Party, we call on all honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November as to produce a change, and expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief:

First—That the present prostration of the industrial and the commercial industries of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the Republican Party, and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the Government.

Second—That we are opposed to Government grants of public lands to corporations, as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

Third—That we favor an honest and economical Government; the lopping off of every needless expense; a reduction of the number of office-holders; the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and the return to the moderate salaries and plain customs of former days.

Fourth—That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or in that of the widows and orphans.

Fifth—That a steady effort should be made to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payment, at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

Sixth—That we denounce the Civil Rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the rights of the States to control their domestic concerns in their own way, and that it would result in incalculable evil to both the white and the negro races.

Seventh—That while we recognize to the fullest and broadest extent that it is the duty of the State to secure to all the blessings of education, and hence that our public school system should be generously sustained, we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools by law, in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated, believing, as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training the children in separate schools.

Eighth—That the leaders of the Republican Party, having opposed the present Constitution of this State, invoking the Supreme Court to proclaim in advance of the vote for its ratification partisan objections to its provisions, selecting to preside over its late State Convention a member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the constitution as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, cannot deny their hostile attitude in the past to constitutional reform or deceive the people by false pretenses in regard to their future policy.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

Gen. J. W. McCandless, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

At 5:30 P. M. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION — THE PLATFORM—REPUDIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at Jefferson City this morning and adopted a platform, which, after reviewing the Democratic administration of State affairs during the last two years, declares as follows:

Resolved, That we favor now, as in the past, a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and especially of that article which provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Resolved, That we arraign the National Republican Administration as having proved false to the true principles of government and to the Constitution, in the revival of the worst features of the Sedition law by the passage of an act known as the Poland Libel law, and as disclosed in the shameful Credit Mobilier and the revenue moiety frauds; and we denounce as especially unworthy of confidence every man, Democrat or Republican, who voted for the equally flagrant increase of Congressional and Presidential salaries.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, believing it to be uncalled for by the blacks, and grossly unjust to the whites, sure to work great injury to the cause of education throughout the nation, and possibly lead to a dangerous conflict between the two races. While thus declaring, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Missouri, but are opposed to the mingling of the white and black races in our public schools or other educational institutions.

Resolved, That beyond guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, neither the President nor Congress has the slightest right or justification for interfering with their domestic concerns; and that the personally irresponsible, wasteful, and anarchical rule in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other Southern States, by which republican institutions have been brought into general disrepute, is the natural result of the violation of this fundamental article of Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the public debt should be paid in exact accordance with the contracts whereby it was created; that anything less would be repudiation, and that anything more would be an unjustifiable abuse of power by Congress in the interest of the bondholder and to the detriment of every other class; that the five-twenty bonds authorized by the act of February, 1862, and succeeding acts, are distinctly by their terms made payable in legal tender notes or greenbacks, and that the act of March 18, 1869, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to a coin redemption, was an utterly unjustifiable usurpation of power.

Resolved, That while not conceding the right of the Government to issue and maintain a national paper currency, if this policy is to be persisted in, we favor a repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the national bank currency, thereby providing for an immediate corresponding redemption of our bonded indebtedness, and a saving of $24,000,000 of interest annually to an overtaxed people.

Resolved, That the evils necessarily attendant upon an irredeemable paper currency should be removed by a removal of the cause, and that as the first, and, we believe, the only necessary step to such a result, the legal-tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due to the United States and to individuals, should also be made receivable for duties on imports.

Resolved, That railroad and all other corporations created for gain or profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such legislation upon the subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction.

Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interest of Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we recommend a tariff for revenue only, that will be just to all sections of the country.

Resolved, That while the West is heavily burdened to sustain the manufacturers of the East, a sum of upward of $100,000,000 is annually collected from us in the shape of a revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits, the product of our grain, and on tobacco, which, by another unjust provision of the same law, the producers are prohibited from selling in the best markets. We therefore demand in the spirit of justice that this law be repealed so that we may thereby be relieved from this unjust and partial system of taxation.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Missouri will elevate to office no man upon whose personal or political integrity there rests even well-founded suspicion; that honesty and capability are requisites for all candidates, and that an officer who forgets that he is simply a servant of the people, and seeks his own aggrandisement at the public expense, is personally dishonored and should be denounced by all honest men without reference to parties or past affiliations.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Chas. H. Hardin; Lieutenant Governor, Vorman J. Coleman; Secretary of State, M. K. McGrath; Auditor, Thos. Halladay; Treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; Register of Lands, Oscar Kochtitsky. The remainder of the ticket is not yet reported.

MAINE.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—The Cumberland County Democratic Convention met here to-day and nominated for Senators Charles H. Haskell, of Portland; B. N. Baker, of Wyndham; N. S. Littlefield, of Brighton, and Isaac S. Brown, of Pownal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTLER TO RUN FOR CONGRESS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 27.—It is announced as definitely settled that Gen. Butler will run for Congress in the Sixth District. The name of Gen. Wm. Coggswell for the Republican nomination heads the editorial column of the Salem *Post*.

KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 27.—On reassembling, this morning, the Republican State Convention completed the nomination of the State ticket as follows: Secretary of State, J. H. Kavanagh; Treasurer, Samuel Laphin; Auditor, D. M. Wilder; Attorney General, A. M. F. Randolph; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Frazier; Associated Justice of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 27.—The Democrats of the Eleventh Indiana District have nominated Jonathan D. Cox, of Miami County, for Congress.

Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Ohio District.

THE MASKED MURDERERS IN TENNESSEE.

GOV. BROWN OFFERS A REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF THE MURDERERS OF THE NEGROES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—Gov. Brown sent the following telegram to the Sheriff of Gibson County at 12 o'clock last night:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.

I have no direct information of your troubles, but it is reported here, on the authority of press dispatches, that riots are imminent in your county. If this be true, it is your duty to summon a posse of your best citizens and preserve peace by dispersing the rioters and preventing collisions, but in such manner and by such means, if possible, as to avoid bloodshed. Keep me advised of the state of things, and I will render you all necessary assistance to uphold the law and protect society. I have offered a reward of $500 each for the jail-breakers, and invoke your aid and that of all good citizens to bring all law-breakers to punishment.

(Signed,) JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

The Governor also issued a proclamation offering $500 reward each for the Trenton jail-breakers and the two murderers of Julia Hayden, a colored school-teacher, of Tronsdale, Warren County.

THE SITUATION AT HUMBOLDT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Humboldt this afternoon says that parties who were scouring the country yesterday and last night have returned. As no negroes could be found, it is now thought that none of them were under arms yesterday at all. Everything is now quiet here, and the citizens are very indignant at the course taken by the mob at Trenton Tuesday night.

INDIGNATION IN MEMPHIS AGAINST THE MISCREANTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 27.—There is an intense feeling of indignation here against the murderers of the negro prisoners at Trenton. The press of the city denounce them for their cowardly butchery. A Bluff City battalion of the State Guard have tendered their services to the Governor to bring them to punishment. All is quiet in Humboldt, but the negroes are much alarmed.

THE DISTURBANCES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—Persons from Owen County report that Russell, Walker, and party, started this morning to meet Gen. Murray and the United States troops at Gratz, where they propose to surrender. Russell is willing to come to trial when assured that he will not be molested by the Smoot party. A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Owenton states that the arrangements for the final settlement of the feud in Owen County are understood to be complete. Smoot will give himself up to the authorities when assured of protection. The settlement, so far as pursuit is concerned, is looked for at any time. Judge McManama and the attorney for the Commonwealth are here. They will begin a called term of the Circuit Court on the 5th of September, and will continue it as long as there are any parties to be prosecuted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—Later.—Wm. Smoot, the leader of the Smoot party, surrendered to-night, near the county line, and is now in the hands of the civil authorities at Frankfort.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE STEAMER WESTPHALIA, FROM NEW-YORK, DISABLED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The White Star Line steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. Parsell, from New-York Aug. 15, arrived here at noon to-day. She reports having spoken the disabled steam-ship Westphalia, which vessel was steaming at the rate of four knots per hour. The weather at the time was fine. The Westphalia expected to reach Plymouth Saturday. Tugs will be sent from that port to meet her and render assistance if any is required.

INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE AGENTS.

Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., the New-York agents of the line, have received the following dispatch:

"Westphalia reported to-day off channel with damaged shaft, under steam. Expected to reach Plymouth to-morrow."

[The Westphalia was built at Greenock, England, in 1869, and her burden is computed at 3,400 tons. She is commanded by W. Stahl, and on this voyage carried over fifty cabin passengers and some in the steerage. Her cargo consists mainly of provisions and grain.]

A STEAM-SHIP ASHORE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The steam-ship Liffey, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, is ashore at San Ignacio, Uruguay.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE FINAL SESSION TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—The final sitting of the International Congress will be held on Saturday next.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE STAKES WON BY TRENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The race for the Great Yorkshire Stakes was run at the York meeting to-day.

Mr. Mouncey's br. c. Trent, by Broomielaw, out of The Mersey, by Newminster, 3 years old, was the winner.

Mr. Laundes' ch. f. Apology, by Adventurer, out of Mandragora, came in second, and Daniel third.

The betting, just before the start, was 3 to 1 against Trent, 4 to 1 against Apology, and 20 to 1 against Daniel.

There were four starters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH "TEAM" FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT CREEDMOOR.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Irish rifle team, which is to participate in the international shooting match at Creedmoor, will sail for the United States on the 5th of September. The following gentlemen will comprise the party: James Milner, John Rigby, Edmund Johnson, James Wilson, Dr. Hamilton, Capt. Walfer, H. Forster, W. Waterhouse, J. Doyle, and J. Kelly.

DEATH OF A SCULPTOR.

LONDON, Aug. 28—5:30 A. M.—John Henry Foley, the sculptor, is dead.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTER TO BERLIN RECEIVES HIS CREDENTIALS.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Spanish representative in this city has received full credentials as Minister, and has asked for an audience with the Emperor.

A SPANISH-CUBAN DUEL.

THE SPANIARD DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY THE CUBAN.

LONDON, Aug. 28—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Paris gives an account of the duel between Ferrer De Conto and Señor Rosado. It says the affair took place with pistols on the Belgian frontier, and De Conto was dangerously wounded in the side.

THE GALLOWS.

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—At Shasta to-day, John E. Baker, aged twenty-six, and Charles Crouch, aged eighteen, were hanged—the former for the murder of George Kline, a mail rider, in December last, and the latter for the murder of Mrs. Radler, in January. On the scaffold Crouch said he had no statement to make; Baker said he had repented of his sins and hoped for forgiveness. They both exhibited great firmness. Neither of them made a confession on the scaffold, but Baker confessed the homicide before his trial, claiming that he acted in self defense. He robbed his victim of a large sum of money. Crouch burned the body of his victim. He was an ignorant, half-breed boy.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER IN MANITOBA.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Aug. 27.—The soldier McHand was hanged this morning for the murder of young Brown in June last. McHand, in a paper which he intended to read on the scaffold but did not, attributed his crime to drunkenness and bad company. The execution was private. Hundreds who came from all parts of the Province were disappointed in not seeing the hanging.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen at the stations east of the Rocky Mountains, with southerly or easterly winds, which have increased to fresh and brisk from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward. It is highest over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and lowest over Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed from the interior of the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky, north-westward over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west. The river has continued rising at Leavenworth.

PROBABILITIES.

Over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, except, possibly, the latter for the lower lake region.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, low barometer, generally higher temperature than on Thursday, fresh and brisk winds, mostly from south-east to south-west, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

Over New-England and the Middle States, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, southerly to easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and over the southern and western portions of the latter possibly rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	66°	59°	3:30 P. M.	76°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	66°	61°	6 P. M.	70°	[illegible]
9 A. M.	70°	66°	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	72°	70°	12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]

Average temperature for corresponding [illegible]

CUBA.

THE INSURGENT WAR.

THE AFFAIR AT SANCTI SPIRITUS—DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH TROOPS—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Aug. 21, 1874.

It has been known for some time past that the district of Sancti Spiritus and that vicinity, as well as Moron and all about the western or Jucaro "trocha," was in an unsettled state; that the insurgents in considerable force were roaming over the territory, and if not attacked by Spanish forces, it was due to their "superior manœuvring," while the reason of their not taking the offensive might be attributed to their prudent policy of not risking their men and of strictly keeping out of the way of the Spanish columns. During the past week, however, rumors have been rife regarding the entry of the insurgents in considerable numbers into the capital town of the district, of their encounters with the Spanish troops, and further details regarding their movements, more particular, of course, than those furnished or allowed to be published by the Government. The popular report, communicated by private letters and otherwise, concerning this recent raid, which occurred on the night of the 12th inst., is to the effect that the insurgent leader Jiminez with a party of about 500 mounted men, after defeating and causing severe losses to a Spanish force which followed up and attacked him, causing the troops and Spanish guerrilla forces stationed at Sancti Spiritus to leave the town in his pursuit, and deceiving them by a series of feint movements, entered the town about midnight on the night of Wednesday, the 12th inst., and remained until morning. It is asserted that they did no harm to the inhabitants, but whatever they took, paid for in gold. This unusual proceeding is said to have highly pleased two Spanish shop-keepers, who, for their delight, have since been arrested by the Government. The insurgents indulged in a variety of cries and a regular *feu de joie*, firing off their pieces, galloping through the town and hurrahing "Viva Cuba." It is also stated that they shouted "*Viva Espana*" and "*Abajo la Vivan les peninsulares contribution*," or "down with the ten per cent. tax"—but this is doubtful. Otherwise they conducted themselves peaceably, respecting private property and persons, and left the place at daybreak. Two companies of *bomberos* or colored firemen, who have been pressed into performing military duty, it is stated, accompanied the insurgents when they left the town, deserting the Spanish cause, but as I cannot find any confirmation of this latter report, I give it merely as a rumor, which, it is considered, possibly might be a fact. The public journals of this capital, as usual in such cases, applied to head-quarters in order to know how much of the truth they would be allowed to publish, and I herewith reproduce at length their versions, both of which show the bungling hand of Government censorship. The official organ, the *Diario*, says:

> "Yesterday and the day before rumors were in circulation touching events which recently occurred in Sancti Spiritus, different versions of which have been furnished us. We have succeeded in ascertaining what is known officially regarding the affair, and hasten to give our readers a succinct idea of the same. According to these advices it appears that on the 12th inst. our guerrilla troops discovered the insurgent band under the command of the rebel Jiminez, and resolutely pursued them as far as Iguara, where they boldly attacked them, but under extremely unfavorable circumstances. They were obliged to receive the fire of the insurgent force hidden in a wood, besides a charge with the *machete* made on them by superior numbers. Notwithstanding their inferiority of force, our troops defended themselves bravely, and succeeded in carrying off the wounded, but had to leave several dead on the field. Among them were a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, who had given examples of bravery. The loss on the enemy's part could not have been less than our own, for, as already stated, our troops fought bravely. As soon as this news was known the small force of soldiers and *guerrilleros* stationed in Sancti Spiritus left in hot pursuit of the insurgents. At midnight Friday a number of insurgents, mounted, entered the town—a sort of stampeded cavalcade, shouting and yelling and firing off their guns—but remained only about an hour, and did not attack any house.
>
> "These are all the data we possess relative to what had transpired up to last Friday night. Further, we know that Brigadier Zea, Chief of General Staff, has left for Sancti Spiritus to take command of the troops operating in that district, and that of Remedios, Moron, and Ciego De Avila. We have also heard that the Captain General has strengthened that territory with five battalions, one of which has been landed in Caibarien, from Holguin, by the steamer Saratoga; two battalions, which were at San Nicolas, have arrived at the 'trocha,' while another battalion is in the vicinity of Trinidad. His Excellency desires to give complete protection to the inhabitants of that territory and to finish at once with those bands which had crossed the Jucaro 'trocha,' spreading alarm throughout the country. According to our latest telegrams, there are several columns in pursuit of the insurgents, and the events which we have narrated will only serve to induce greater activity in the prosecution of those who show so much desire to keep off the complete reconstruction of a part of our territory."

The *Voz de Cuba* has the following report of the same affair:

> "Since yesterday there have circulated various accounts, some of them quite inexact, regarding the recent occurrence at Sancti Spiritus. For the purposes of giving our readers the truth we have endeavored to well acquaint ourselves with the particulars, and now furnish them the following report which we can vouch for:
>
> On Wednesday, the 12th inst., our guerrilla forces got sight of Jiminez's band of insurgents, and followed them up as far as Yguara. Here they vigorously attacked them, but under such unfavorable conditions that they had to receive the fire of the enemy concealed in a wood close by, and were also charged by them with the machete in superior numbers. The guerrilla forces behaved gallantly, and carried off their wounded, but not without losing three brave officers—a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign. It is certain that the enemy had also heavy losses, taking into account the bravery with which our troops fought. When the intelligence of this affair reached Sancti Spiritus, all the forces and guerrilla (Spanish) forces left in pursuit of the rebels, who, instead of waiting for them entered that town about 1 o'clock in the morning, remaining there for nearly an hour without entering any house. They limited themselves to hurrahing and firing a few shots. We have no further details, but are assured of the correctness of those we give."

It will be noticed that in both of these accounts the Spaniards admit that in attacking the insurgents near Yguara—if, in fact, they did attack first—that they "caught a Tartar," for, owing to the skillful disposition of the insurgent forces, part of them being ambuscaded in a neighboring wood, from which they made a severe fire upon the Spanish column, and to a "machete" charge in force, showing that there must have been some severe fighting, the Spaniards lost a number of killed and wounded. According to private accounts there were some seventy in all, including the three officers, and although they brought off their wounded they were forced to leave their dead on the field. Both the accounts complacently assert that the insurgents must have also experienced heavy losses, as the Spanish forces fought bravely. The "machete," like the ancient Roman *gladius* wielded by arms nerved by six years of fighting for liberty, is a deadly weapon, and has thoroughly commanded the respect of the Spanish troops. The Government some years ago, or since the insurrection, introduced it as a special arm into the service, and almost all the Spanish forces operating in the field are armed with it, notably the light infantry called guerrilla troops. After the encounter mentioned above, in which the result is not quite clearly stated, the insurgents probably proceeded on their way, and, baffling the troops sent in pursuit from Sancti Spiritus, turned about and entered that town about 1 o'clock in the morning. Other accounts received through private sources agree that the insurgents had things their own way in the town, and after staying as long as they pleased, left without doing harm to any one, but succeeding in their purpose, which was to obtain possession of some 260 Remington rifles sent there for the armament of the Spanish troops. These they obtained and carried off, besides a number of arms which they took from the *guardia civiles*, and a corresponding quantity of ammunition. It is said that Brigadier Acosta Alvear, in command of the district, escaped capture by the insurgents only by concealing himself on the roof of his house. No harm was done to the inhabitants, and the insurgents retired after two or three hours' stay. A telegram from Sancti Spiritus, dated the 16th, states that a body of the guerrilla force in one of their reconnoitring explorations had captured and killed an insurgent named Francisco Avila.

FINANCIAL.

The Captain General has, in conformity with two previous decrees, fixed the rate at which all Government dues must be paid from the 1st of September, all customs duties in gold, and other revenues, with an increase of one hundred per cent., in Spanish bank-notes. Gold has for the past week remained firm at about 230 per cent., but a rise is predicted. A return to specie payments altogether may some day be decreed by the Government. Where a difficulty in finance arises in this country a decree is supposed to solve it! The text of the one referred to is as follows:

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, }
FINANCE DEPARTMENT. HAVANA, Aug. 15, 1874. }

In attention to what was ordered by the decree of 28th last April, respecting the payment of the revenues, taxes, and duties of the State, in conformity with the suggestion of the General Direction of the Treasury, and in the exercise of the powers invested in me by the Supreme Government, I do hereby decree:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of the taxes, duties, and revenues of the State, without further exception than is expressed in articles 2 and 3 of the decree of April 28 last; and that of the contribution of ten per cent. upon the profits of capital, &c., decreed upon the same date, in order to meet the funding of the notes issued by the Spanish Bank, on account of the public Treasury, shall from the 1st September next, be made in the following manner:

Customs Duties.—In specie, to their total amount.

Internal and Land Revenues.—The total amount in notes of the Spanish Bank or Treasury, with an increase of 100 per cent., excepting payments proceeding from contracts and mortgage dues, in those cases which are at present paid in specie.

ART. 2. The General Direction of the Treasury will dictate, within its faculties, the necessary regulations for the execution of this present decree.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

The Captain General has taken his residence for the remaining Summer season at the Quinta de los Molinos, the official residence of the Captain General, situated at the end of the Paseo Tacon, where he holds receptions twice a week, but comes daily into Havana to attend to his official duties.

The Alcalde Corregidor Zulueta has returned from the San Diego baths somewhat improved in health. The *Voz* says the compliment of an official reception was not tendered him at the wish of his family, who desired to take him at once to his country seat at Marianao, as he still suffers from neuralgic rheumatism.

THE BRIGANDS.

The recent reports of brigandage in the district of San Jose de las Lajas, where the name of Carlos Garcia is a dreaded one, and he and his followers have held sway, have in a measure subsided, and the alarm which the bandits spread among the country people, even to the extent of some of them leaving their farms to take refuge in the towns, has disappeared. Garcia's last exploit, which has awakened the authorities to his active persecution, was the robbing, on the 11th inst., of the farm-house of Dr. Francisco Hernandez. Here he obtained three watches, fifteen ounces in gold, and $2,000 in paper money. With the gallantry proverbial of his profession, at the request of a young lady present, he returned a scapulary, with $100, of which he had despoiled an old lady of the family.

The weather in Havana is hot, business dull, and a lack of animation visible everywhere.

CREEDMOOR.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT AT THE RANGE—GOOD BEHAVIOR BUT POOR SHOOTING.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, practiced on the range at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. The command marched to the ferry at Hunter's Point, arriving in time to connect with the 8:20 express, but, owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the ferry master, the regiment was delayed until the departure of the 9:35 train. Practice commenced at the 200 yards range at 11 o'clock. The wind was decidedly unfavorable; a strong breeze blew in gusts from the north-east during the early part of the day, and veered to the north-west in the afternoon. The behavior of the men was generally good, but the shooting was very poor. A guard was mounted at the entrance to the range and on the field, to prevent the egress of the rank and file, and was stationed at the several firing points to prevent annoyance to the marksmen. Col. Gilon paraded with his command yesterday for the first time, and, having observed several deficiencies, announced his intention of putting the entire regiment under a course of instruction. The numerical strength of the regiment was 229, of which number only thirty-six qualified by making a score of eight to shoot at 500 yards distance. The following table indicates the numbe firing at both distances:

	F. & S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	
200 yards..	8	23	18	24	36	16	30	23	28	23	—229
500 yards..	1	6	3	6	7	2	6	3	2	0	— 36

The best scores are appended, the highest possible number being forty points:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total......	500 Yards.	Total......	G'd Total...
Capt. Fleischbein, Co. D..	3 2 2 2 3	12	2 3 4 0 2	11	23
Private Speitell, Co. G....	2 3 2 2 2	11	2 2 2 2 2	10	21
Lieut. Borrer, Co. A.......	2 2 2 3 3	12	3 0 2 2 0	7	19
Private Heblick, Co. E....	2 3 0 3 2	10	3 3 0 2 0	8	18
Private Kepler, Co. D.....	3 2 2 2 2	11	4 0 0 0 2	6	17
Private Jetter, Co. F......	2 2 2 0 2	8	0 3 2 0 4	9	17
Sergt. Schuller, Co. F.....	3 2 2 2 3	12	0 0 0 2 2	4	16
Private Boekel, Co. D.....	2 2 0 2 2	8	0 3 2 2 0	7	15
Sergt. Maj. Stadtier........	2 3 2 2 2	11	0 0 0 2 2	4	15
Private Weber, Co. D......	3 2 2 2 0	9	0 0 2 0 4	6	15
Q. M. Sergt. Zlatchlaves..	2 0 3 2 2	9	3 2 0 0 0	5	14
Sergt. Scheib, Co. C.......	0 2 3 3 0	8	0 0 4 2 0	6	14
Lieut. Alting, Co. D........	2 2 3 2 2	11	0 0 0 3 0	3	14
Q. M. Spangenberg..........	3 3 4 2 2	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14
Capt. Klotthaar, Co. C....	2 2 2 2 0	8	0 3 2 0 0	5	13
Private Urban, Co. A......	2 2 2 2 2	10	0 0 3 0 0	3	13
Private Arnold, Co. F.....	3 2 3 2 0	10	3 0 0 0 0	3	13

Among the prominent officers present were Gens. Shaler, Dunn, Varian, Cols. Perley, Burton, and Adjt. Murphy, of the Twelfth Regiment.

THE STOCK MARKET.

WEAKNESS OF PROMINENT STOCKS—FALLING OFF IN THE EARNINGS OF ERIE.

Affairs on the stock market yesterday were quite dull, and appearances now indicate that the promised revival in business so confidently predicted and so eagerly desired is as far distant as ever. Independent of more general causes, it is likely that the failure of Sonneborn & Co. contributed a good deal toward the weakness of the market. The liabilities of that firm will, it is now stated, aggregate over a million dollars, but it is found impossible to ascertain any definite particulars. The buoyant tendency which characterized Western Union stock during the early part of the week has not been maintained, owing, it is stated, to heavy sales by the Vanderbilt clique, who are apprehensive of the effect upon the receipts of the company which it is anticipated will be exercised by the falling off in its cable business likely to occur when the new Atlantic cable now being laid is completed. In Erie, also, there has been a marked decline during the past few days. The reasons assigned for it are a serious falling off in the earnings of the road for the months of July and August as contrasted with the corresponding months of last year, and the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Road propose to extend their line to Chicago, a project which, if carried out, as it probably will be, is likely to exercise an untoward influence upon the fortunes of Erie. The decreased earnings for August are probably in a measure the result of the action of the association of railway and steam-ship ticket agents in declining to sell tickets over the road. There is little speculation in the specialties known as the granger stocks, operators preferring to await the decision of the Madison court before investing. The delay in rendering the decision, it is generally believed, bodes ill to the roads, and it is thought the decision will be adverse to them.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Michael Gergty, proprietor of the hardware store at No. 1,252 Third avenue, complained that his place was broken into and robbed on the night of the 20th inst., and a large amount of property stolen. Detective Levins said he found a part of the property in possession of Michael Maloney, whom he arrested in Madison street. Maloney was held for trial....Ellen Ryan, a dress-maker, was committed for trial, in default of $1,000, on a charge of stealing $30 from Mrs. Catherine Mooer, of No. 367 Sixth avenue. She denied the charge.

OHIO.

ABUNDANT CROPS AND GOOD PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON THE CROPS—FARMS, GARDENS, AND ORCHARDS YIELDING THEIR FULLEST—THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

With respect to material resources Ohio is conceded to be eminently a representative State. Her yearly product of manufactured articles gives her the third place in the list of States, while her agricultural products are only exceeded by two or three States in the West and North-west, where little else as yet receives the attention of the people. The resources of her coal and iron fields are only excelled by those of Pennsylvania.

THE CROPS AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The productiveness of the soil this season has been beyond all expectations. The farmers of this State have reaped and housed the most abundant wheat crop that has been vouchsafed to them in a long series of years. A considerable period of time has also elapsed since they were favored with such a magnificent yield of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, grapes, &c.—as the present season affords them. The corn has a rich and luxuriant growth, and is now so far matured that the yield cannot fail to be fully equal to any former season's. The droughty weather of June and the first half of July, resulted, however, in the harvesting of not much more than half the usual yield of hay and oats. It also cut short the early potato crop, but the later planting was brought out very gratifyingly by the splendid growing weather we have had for the past six weeks. There was a time in the earlier part of the Summer when everybody felt apprehensive that many of the staple crops—corn, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables of all varieties—would be next to an absolute failure owing to a severe drought that prevailed for about six weeks from the early part of June to the middle of July. The then unfavorable prospect was more to be lamented because of the hard times that had been felt so painfully on every hand for so many months. People had been looking anxiously to the products of the soil for a general revival of trade and the giving of new life and energy to all branches of manufacturing. And of course the prospect of disappointment in all this was well calculated to breed general despondency and foreboding. But, thanks to a kind Providence, copious rains came at a most opportune time. Since then drenching showers have fallen at brief intervals, and, what is very exceptional, we now have no such individuals as croaking farmers. It was a remarkable fact, much commented on, that, although the drought was unusually hot and prolonged, the growing crops suffered much less than was generally expected. Though their growth was greatly retarded, they maintained a hardy color throughout. To scientific agriculturists this was something of a phenomenon, to be accounted for on no other theory than that the ground became thoroughly saturated at great depth during the wet weather we had last Winter and Spring, and, therefore, retained moisture for a much longer period than ordinary. They (the scientific farmers) assert that had a dry spell of similar severity occurred in the Summer of 1873, following a Winter and Spring that had little rainfall, it would have utterly destroyed nearly all standard crops. On the whole, if the rich yield of the farms, and gardens, and orchards, and vineyards of Ohio may be regarded as being sufficient to exert any influence toward making times better, then the country will certainly be blessed with all these this Fall. Already the beneficial effects of good crops are being felt by the wholesale and retail merchants of this as well as of the several other cities in the State.

Many of our manufacturing establishments are also getting over the terrible shock produced by the panic of last Fall, and the indications are that by the close of the year nearly all traces of that lamentable epoch will have disappeared, the only lingering evidence being a reduced scale of prices for everything. There is no room for sellers to hope for such prices as prevailed during the first half of the year 1873. Traffic over all the railroads is picking up with a rapidity that is quite encouraging to their owners, and they confidently look for all the freight they can possibly move when the season's product from the Western soil seeks the markets of the Eastern States. They are disposed to grumble more just now at the low transportation rates than at the scarcity of freight.

The iron business, which has of late years grown to be one of the most important in Ohio, shows less sign of improvement than any other branch of industry. There are nearly one hundred blast furnaces in this State, (Pennsylvania being the only State that exceeds Ohio in this respect,) and of these it is safe to say that one-half have blown off, and those which are still in operation are turning out just the least amount of pig-metal that is possible for them to run and keep in blast. All these furnaces have on hand thousands of tons of pig-iron waiting for higher prices. I had a brief interview to-day with Gen. Samuel Thomas, Secretary and Treasurer of the Columbus Rolling Mill Company, who is a man of large experience in the iron business. While he thinks the ruinous prostration in the iron trade has reached its lowest ebb, he does not share the belief that there will be a material advance in prices the approaching Fall and Winter. There is too much iron in the country ready for market to admit of any such expectation. He does not believe the business will improve sufficiently to justify the two large furnaces in this city, now suspended, in starting up again before next Spring. These may be taken as a kind of thermometer for the suspended furnaces generally over the iron-producing sections of the State. As an indication of the great depression in the iron business, Mr. Thomas informed me that he closed a contract, no longer ago than last week, to furnish a large lot of railing to a railroad company for $52 a ton, which is about $3 less than rails of the same quality are quoted at in England. This, however, is an exceptional contract, but it serves to show that there is but little doing in the iron business, except at extremely low prices—prices that, here in Columbus even, come under quotations in England. But it will not always be so. Mr. Thomas says that his views respecting the time when a more favorable state of things will come around, are in accord with those of the best informed iron men of the country. The iron interest will advance to a healthy condition in the not very distant future, but he thinks it will be deferred longer than many persons are at the present moment disposed to calculate upon.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN OHIO POLITICS.

THE CRUSADE ABANDONED—THE SALOONS IN THEIR FORMER PLACES—THE QUESTION NOW A POLITICAL ONE—WHAT THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WANT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

The Temperance crusade in Ohio, with its religious ecstasy, its sacrifices, its instances of courage and of devotion to duty, has passed into history as one of the singular episodes of moral progress. It has ceased from the land, and Hillsboro and Washington Court-house, the birth-places of the movement, have lapsed into their former state—they again have their saloons. But while the women were praying in the streets, while wives and mothers and daughters were doing with their might what their hands found to do, their husbands and sons and fathers were pondering on their duty. Thus the crusade awakened public sentiment, and effected a permanent good, not in the way in which its promoters supposed it would be done.

The first evidence of this effect comes in the returns of the recent election held to vote upon the proposed Constitution. The only matter connected with that instrument which called forth discussion was the proposition, submitted separately, in regard to the license of the sale of intoxicating beverages. The temperance men and women of the State, as a rule, took ground in opposition to license. They were opposed by liquor-manufacturers, by liquor-dealers, and by all who sympathized with the liquor interest. It is but fair to state that they were also opposed by a small number of friends of Temperance who believed that the license proposition was better for the Temperance cause than the present virtual free trade in liquor.

Now, the result is that by a large majority—say 12,000—the license proposition has been defeated. This gives great consolation to the friends of Temperance. It moves them to a forward step, and the leaders in this city have just agreed to make a demand on the political parties in the State for advanced Temperance legislation. What they want is prohibition, but they have taken counsel together and have concluded that they will ask now only for a law which shall give to every township, village, town, city, or ward in a city, the privilege of voting for or against absolute prohibition of the sale of liquors as a beverage within their limits. It is a Local Option law, the choice to be between prohibition and the present laws, which are only restrictive and compensatory.

They do not hope to gain recognition from the Democratic Party; that party has gained a large portion of the German vote already by the Temperance agitation, and it cannot reasonably be expected to throw away that advantage. The Republican Party lost its Governor at the last election; it is in a position to anticipate defeat in the coming election unless it unites all the elements opposed to the Democratic Party. The Temperance men in the State are so confident in their strength, as shown in the license vote, that they will insist on recognition by the Republican Party. Thus it is that the Temperance crusade has died on the streets and in the saloons, where the voices of women arose in prayer and song, and has risen in the arena of politics.

THE TROUBLES OF A MANAGER.

A motion was argued in Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge Freedman, yesterday, to continue a temporary injunction restraining Miss Fanny Morant from acting, or attempting to act, on the stage of the Union Square Theatre. The temporary injunction was granted recently by Judge Monell on an application made on behalf of Mr. Augustin Daly, Manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on the ground that Miss Morant was under an engagement to play at his theatre, and was attempting to violate her contract by attempting to perform at the Union Square Theatre, a rival place of amusement. It appeared in the statement of the case to the court that, notwithstanding the temporary injunction, Mr. Daly had, as an act of grace to the manager of the Union Square Theatre, waived the enforcement of its conditions until judgment should be rendered on the motion to make it perpetual.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, in arguing the motion on behalf of Mr. Daly, stated the grounds of the latter's complaint to be that, on Feb. 11 last, he engaged Miss Morant under a contract for three successive seasons to act at his theatre, such seasons to commence on the 1st of September of each year, and end on the 15th of June of the following year; that his object in making such contract was to secure exclusively for his theatre and pecuniary benefit the eminent talents and popular name of the artist, and deprive any other rival place of amusement of her services; that he has advertised her as a member of his company, and that it would be impossible to replace her by any other artist at this date; that by the agreement she bound herself not to play at any other theatre, and if she so attempted, he was to have the right to restrain her therefrom, upon condition of paying her weekly one-fourth the amount of her stipulated salary under her agreement; that, having refused to act at his theatre under her agreement, and having announced herself as about to act at a rival establishment, a state of facts had been presented which entitled him to the injunction for which he has now applied to the court; that, if the injunction sought for is not granted, and she is permitted to contribute her prestige to a rival theatre, he will sustain large and irreparable damage.

Mr. Wm. D. Booth and Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who appeared on behalf of Miss Morant, read an affidavit made by her, to the effect that, during twenty years on the stage, she had become favorably and intimately associated with the New-York public; that at the time this contract was made there remained several months of an unexpired engagement with Mr. Daly; that under such unexpired contract she was to receive $125 per week and one-third the receipts of one night's performance as a season benefit; that such season closed four weeks ahead of the usual time, and she, at plaintiff's request, had consented to forego one week's salary; that four weeks' salary is still due and unpaid, and that she has never received her stipulated season benefit; that, after much solicitation, she succeeded in obtaining from plaintiff, in lieu of such benefit, the sum of $150, whereas the proceeds of such a benefit usually amounted to from $500 to $700; that during the time intervening between the execution of this present engagement and the expiration of her former one the plaintiff had permitted her to appear but seldom, and then only in minor parts, except on one or two occasions, when she took the place of a sick artist; that although she was not aware of it at the time of executing this agreement, some weeks later she became convinced that such contract was not obtained from her in good faith, but that plaintiff's object was not to put her on the stage, but to prevent her appearing in characters wherein she had won high repute; and, his conduct toward her being contemptuous and insulting, she notified him of her intention to terminate her relations with him at the close of the prior engagement. She further adds, on information and belief, that he (plaintiff) is not able to fulfil his contract, his notes bringing in the market but twenty-five per cent. of their face, and his builders being unpaid; that the contract was made in bad faith, with intent to prevent her from appearing in any theatre, and hold her in a position where she could have no redress except that of doubtful suits at law; that he had deceived her by promising her distinguished parts, but had discriminated against her in the distribution of characters; that she is worth $20,000 in real estate in this City, and is abundantly able to respond to any judgment for damages which the plaintiff might obtain against her.

Judge Freedman inquired at this point if the contract left the assignment of parts to Miss Morant to the discretion of Mr. Daly, and both counsel assented that it did.

Mr. Hall then proceeded to argue in favor of the motion. He claimed that there had been no denial that the contract was in full force, and insisted that the parties must stand or fall by it, and by it alone. He, in common with counsel on the other side, conceded Miss Morant to be an artist of very high repute and a lady, and he (Mr. Hall) believed she had always been treated as such. As to Mr. Daly's solvency, he would guarantee to pay any judgment which she might obtain against him. Acting was, in a legal sense, a trade, and the decisions were numerous sustaining a contract not to pursue a trade in a particular place, and in which the court interposed by injunction to prohibit such pursuit. Mr. Hall cited numerous authorities to sustain the position taken on behalf of his client, which decisions, he claimed, justified the court in continuing the injunction as applied for. Mr. William D. Booth followed on behalf of Miss Morant and against the motion, and had not concluded his argument at the hour of adjournment. He contended that the contract was obtained by fraud and in bad faith, and would not, therefore, be sustained by the court; that, according to plaintiff's papers, the payment to defendant of one-quarter the amount of her agreed weekly salary, was, by the terms of the agreement, made a condition precedent to the application for an injunction, and such condition had not been shown to have been fulfilled; and that the question of damage to plaintiff, as disclosed by his papers, was too indefinite.

Argument in the case will be resumed at noon to-day.

THE DEVIL'S WORKSHOP.

Impatience of monotony is a weakness, to which must be attributed the troubles of two individuals who, according to a German paper, lately traveled in the same train on one of the principal lines to Berlin. One of these, a tailor, found, on taking his place in a fourth-class carriage, that it was too crowded to admit even of his sitting on his own bundle. Being tired and sleepy, he contrived, by skillful manœuvring, to get close to the partition which divided the carriage into two compartments, and lean his weary back against that friendly support. Here he slumbered uneasily for some time; at length, to the great astonishment of the other inmates of the compartment, he bounded into their midst, exclaiming, "I am stabbed!" As the party had all been as quiet and orderly as possible, this seemed incredible; but the train having stopped at a station, the poor tailor was led out upon the platform by his fellow-passengers who, to their great consternation, discovered that he was indeed bleeding profusely from a small round wound in the back. Meantime, a hole of similar size and shape was found by the railway servants in the partition against which he had leaned, while from the compartment on the other side of it, was dragged with blanched lips and starting eyes, the author of the murderous attack still holding the fatal weapon—a gimlet. The *quasi* assassin proved to be a carpenter, who had no worse intention than that of beguiling the tedium of his journey by the exercise of his craft.

ITEMS FROM THE POLICE COURTS.

James Murtagh was before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stabbing Jacob Weinzou, of No. 78 Lewis street, on Wednesday night. The wounds are in the head, and were inflicted with a small penknife. Murtagh was committed without bail for further examination. Weinzou's injuries are not of a very serious character....John Miller and Andrew Spanier are two kindling-wood peddlers who travel round with a horse and wagon vending their wares. On Wednesday they called on Mrs. Mary Miller, of No. 336 East Twenty-fifth street, and endeavored to make a sale. She did not purchase any of their timber, however, and they departed. In a few minutes afterward Mrs. Miller missed a watch worth $24. The two men were arrested, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, held them in $1,000 bail....Officer McCormick, of the Twentieth Precinct, while passing through Ninth avenue yesterday, saw George Michael Amend beating a cat with a stout blackthorn. He arrested him on a charge of cruelty to animals, and at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Morgan held Amend in $300 bail for trial....Denis Gillespie, a youth of sixteen, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a number of steam-gauges, worth $100, from the tug-boat now being built at the foot of Jackson street, East River, and owned by George L. Townsend.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

SECOND DAY OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND GOOD WEATHER—THREE RACES—QUITS, BAYMINSTER, AND JACK FROST THE WINNERS.

The second day of the extra meeting at Long Branch was far better than the first day in point of attendance, while the racing was of a character to bring out the enthusiasm of the spectators. A cool and bracing atmosphere tended to enhance the pleasures of the day, and a large number of people took advantage of the opportunity of witnessing the sport. The boats from this City at 9:40 and 10:45 A. M. were crowded with the excursionists, of whom a great many were ladies. The programme presented three attractive races, the first being a selling race of a mile and a half, for all ages, which was won by the fast filly Quits, in excellent time. The second race was a mile dash, for two-year olds, and Mr. Cameron scored a second victory for the season with Bayminster, a half brother to Reform, who ran gamely from start to finish. The third race of the day was one of mile heats, best three in five, and created great excitement. Repeating races are the favorites with the American public, and the enthusiasm evinced on this occasion justifies the opinion that they will become more popular on repetition. The old horse Fadladeen, the favorite, was badly ridden throughout the race, and was consequently beaten by Jack Frost after a stubborn contest of five heats. In the first race Quits was sold at auction, and bought in by her owner at $1,025, and as the surplus money went to the second horse, Mr. Bannatyne cleared $500 by running second, while Mr. Hitchcock, the owner of Quits, paid $525 for the privilege of winning $500. Between the second and third races the great horse Fellowcraft was shown to the spectators, who received him with applause. He was speeded a mile, and looked in splendid order for another four-mile effort at the Jerome Park meeting. The particulars of the several events of the day will be found below.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The sport began with a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction, and the usual allowances. There were seven entries, as follows: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood and b. f. Electric, George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Wizard, D. D. Withers' b. c. Minstrel, and John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant. Although Stockwood carried his full weight, and was the chief reliance of the Bannatyne stable, he was the favorite, as will appear from the subjoined quotations:

Stockwood } Electric }	$30	$100	$110
Quits.........	30	66	81
Minstrel.......	25	48	49
Erastus Corning....	10 }	29	34
Mary Constant......	10 }		
Wizard..........	7 }		
Total..............	$112	$243	$274

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole, and after some delay the drum tapped to a good send off, Quits slightly leading, and Stockwood second. As they came round the lower turn, Stockwood came to the head of Quits, and forged to the front, but on coming into the homestretch Quits assumed the lead again, and Wizard passed Stockwood, running into the second place. When they reached the stand Quits was two lengths in front of Wizard, who was a length before Stockwood, he being about five lengths ahead of Minstrel, who was a length in advance of Mary Constant. As they went round the turn, Quits forced the running, and got away four lengths from Wizard, who was still leading Stockwood a length, Minstrel fourth, Electric fifth, and Mary Constant in the rear. A little further on, Stockwood passed Wizard, assuming the second place. At the quarter pole, Quits was showing the way by six lengths, Stockwood second, three lengths before Wizard, who was not running kindly, and lapped on either quarter of him was Electric and Mary Constant. Traveling along the backstretch, Stockwood, forced to his work, closed upon Quits and but a length of daylight separated them; three lengths behind came the others together. At the half-mile pole Quits was a length before Stockwood, and he three lengths in advance of Mary Constant, who had passed into the third place and was leading Wizard a length, the others out of the race. As they came round the lower turn Quits and Stockwood came away from the others, the former still keeping her lead and defying the efforts of Stockwood to move upon her. As they turned into the homestretch Stockwood gained slightly and Hughes forced Mary Constant into close proximity, but it was useless. Quits kept to the front and finally won the race by a length and a half in 2:43¼, Stockwood second, four lengths ahead of Mary Constant, who was six lengths in advance of Wizard, ten lengths before Minstrel, Electric last.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500, for all ages; one mile and a half; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $700, allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds; for $300, fourteen pounds; any surplus over selling price to go to the second horse.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by Eclipse, out of Columbia, 93 pounds. Small.......... 1
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 114 pounds. Hughes.... 2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 91 pounds. Dewire.......... 3
Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Wizard, 4 years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, 91 pounds. Scott.......... 4
D. D. Withers' b. c. Minstrel, 4 years, by Marsyas, out of Marchioness, 94 pounds. Sparling.......... 5
D. J. Bannatyne's b. f. Electric, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Glencoe, 100 pounds. Bowman.......... 6
Geo. Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina..........dr.
Time—2:43¼.

THE MILE DASH.

The second race was a dash of one mile for two-year olds, in which there were four entries, viz.: J. W. H. Reynold's ch. f. Aniella, D. D. Withers' ch. f. Castinette, John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, and R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster. The latter colt was the favorite in the last pool sold before the start, but Aniella had the call previously. They were both held in high esteem by the knowing ones, as will be seen by the quotations:

Aniella.........	$320	$205	$300
Bayminster.......	210	205	330
Scramble.........	125	115	160
Castinette........	90	120	125
Total............	$745	$645	$915

THE RACE.

After several false attempts, wasting considerable time, they were at last sent on their journey, with Bayminster in the lead, Scramble second, Aniella third, and Castinette fourth. As they went round the turn Bayminster led a length, and Aniella was second, four lengths before Scramble, who led Castinette a length. Bayminster kept the pace good, and reached the quarter-pole two lengths ahead of Aniella, who was the same distance before Scramble, a length in favor of Castinette. As they journeyed down the backstretch Aniella closed upon Bayminster, and reached his saddle-girth, while Scramble was at the quarter of Aniella, Castinette closing up rapidly. Approaching the half-mile pole, Bayminster shot away again, and passing that point he was two lengths ahead of Aniella, who was now lapped by Castinette, while Scramble dropped away beaten. As they came round the lower turn Aniella and Castinette closed upon and lapped Bayminster, who was running in hand, but coming up the homestretch Castinette had got enough of it, and left Aniella to struggle with Bayminster for the race. As soon as Bayminster was let out he shot away and won the race by four lengths in 1:48, Aniella second, three lengths ahead of Castinette, who was eight lengths in front of Scramble.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for two-year olds, one mile; winner of any race, 5 pounds extra; of two or more races, 7 pounds extra.

R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, 100 pounds. Sparling.......... 1
J. W. H. Reynold's ch. f. Aniella, by Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, 97 pounds. Donahue.......... 2
D. D. Withers' ch. f. Castinette, by Marsyas, out of Cachuca, 97 pounds. Halloway.......... 3
Jno. F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, 97 pounds. Hughes.......... 4
Time—1:48.

THE MILE HEATS.

The concluding race of the day was the mile heats, best three in five, which proved to be a most exciting affair, and did not terminate until five heats had been run. There were five entries, viz: L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutitia H., T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, A. M. Benton's ch. c. Jack Frost, and J. W. Weldon & Co.'s b. c. Audubon. Old Fadladeen was of course a hot favorite, but this time he met his match, and his backers did not feel comfortable on leaving the course as Jack Frost broke them pretty thoroughly, the race being lost by Fadladeen through mismanagement. The following was the rate of the pools:

Fadladeen............	$360	$410	$500
Jack Frost...........	130	200	240
Lutitia H. } Corning } Audubon }	45	54	60
	$535	$664	$800

THE RACE.

First Heat.—After one false start they were sent away, with Fadladeen in the lead and Jack Frost second, Audubon being left a long way behind by the inattention of his jockey. As they went round the turn Corning ran into the second place, and Fadladeen opened away three lengths, by which distance he passed the quarter pole. Erastus Corning was three lengths in front of Jack Frost, who was the same distance before Lutitia H. As they went along the backstretch Frost closed rapidly on Corning, and finally lapped his quarter, and the pair, in this way, closed upon Fadladeen, the latter passing the half-mile pole a length and a half ahead of them. Coming round the lower turn Fadladeen got away three lengths again, and Corning was a length in front of Frost. In this way they turned into the homestretch, when Frost came on even terms with Corning, and the pair were within two lengths of Fadladeen at the furlong pole. From this point Fadladeen had it all his own way, and won the heat by four lengths in 1:45¾, Jack Frost second, two lengths before Corning, Lutitia H. just saving her distance, and Audubon distanced. Fadladeen was a greater favorite than before, the pools selling as follows:

Fadladeen........................	$140	$165
Field..................................	65	85

Second Heat.—After a couple of trials the drum sent them off, and Fadladeen was again in the van. He led around the turn two lengths, Corning second, and Jack Frost third. Fadladeen kept on his way and was two lengths before Corning at the quarter-pole, he leading Jack Frost a length, Lutitia H. three lengths behind. Going along the backstretch, Fadladeen maintained his pace and kept a length of daylight between him and Corning, who was now three lengths away from Frost, he being the same distance before Lutitia H. At the half-mile pole, however, Fadladeen led Corning but half a length; the latter being at his saddle-girth, while Frost was lapping Corning the same way. Coming round the lower turn Fadladeen shot away once more, and was soon three lengths before Corning, who was showing his heels to Frost, while Lutitia H. was hopelessly struggling eight or ten lengths in the rear. When they came round into the homestretch Corning gave it up, and Frost, taking the second place, chased Fadladeen up pretty close; but Fadladeen held his own, and won the heat by a length and a half in 1:46¼, Corning ten lengths behind, and Lutitia H. distanced. There was no betting, as the race was considered "dead sure" for old Fad.

Third Heat.—Fadladeen was again first off, with Jack Frost second and Corning third. Going round the turn Fadladeen showed a length in front of Frost, and he was three lengths ahead of Corning. When they reached the quarter-pole Jack Frost moved up lightly, and Fadladeen led by the shortest of lengths, and Corning was left six lengths out of the race. As they went along the backstretch Frost still crept upon Fadladeen and lapped his quarter at the half-mile pole, thereby giving hope to his backers. They ran that way on the lower turn until they approached the three-quarter pole, where Frost gained further, and Fadladeen was but his neck in front. The greatest excitement ensued as they came up the stretch head and head. Swim used the whip and spur freely on Frost, and Sparling urged Fadladeen to his utmost. It looked as if it must be a dead heat between them, but no, Frost, at the last moment, shows his neck in front and so passes under the string, a winner of the heat amidst the most boisterous cheering. Corning was eight lengths behind. Time—1:46½. Corning was now sent to the stable under the rule, and the betting was resumed with animation, the following being the rates:

Fadladeen..................	$210	$150	$300
Frost........................	200	130	250

Fourth Heat.—Frost was off a length in the lead, but going round the turn Fadladeen reversed the order of things and went determinedly to the front, passing the quarter-pole a length and a half before Frost, which distance he increased to two lengths along the backstretch, until they neared the half-mile pole, when Frost closed up, and at that point Fadladeen was a full length in front. Around the lower turn for some distance Fadladeen opened a little daylight, but when they approached the three-quarter pole Frost had him by the head, and they thus turned into the stretch, when Fadladeen began to falter, and amid the wildest enthusiasm Jack Frost came away and won the heat by five lengths in 1:49.

Fifth Heat.—There was now a rush to get on Jack Frost, and he brought $100 to $35 for Fadladeen. Frost had two lengths the best of the start, and gradually improved it to the quarter-pole, where he led four lengths. Going down the backstretch Fadladeen got a little closer, and at the half-mile pole Frost was leading three lengths, and kept this distance in front round the lower turn and into the homestretch. Fadladeen was encouraged with the whip, but it was no use. He was unable to respond, and Jack Frost passed under the string the winner of the heat and race in 1:53¼, thus finishing one of the best contested races of the season.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Purse $700, mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; $400 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third horse.

A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 108 pounds; Swim.......... 2 2 1 1 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 114 pounds; Sparling.......... 1 1 2 2 2
George Ayres' ch. c. Erastus Corning, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 90 pounds; Scott.......... 3 3 3 r. o.
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutetia H., 3 years, by Second Boone, out of Meanness, 87 pounds; Slade.......... 4 dis.
J. W. Weldon's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by Australian, out of Heiress, 108 pounds; Waller.......... dis.
Time—1:45¾, 1:46¼, 1:46½, 1:49, 1:53¼.

Before the last race the bay horse Conductor, by Australian, out of Nettie Villy, by Lexington, was sold at auction by Dr. Underwood, and was knocked down to County Clerk Walsh for the low price of $100.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTESTS—THE CREWS AND THEIR PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

The second annual regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association bids fair to become the greatest event of the kind which has ever taken place in this country. The advantages of the lake as a rowing course have been fully demonstrated and freely discussed, and few would have the audacity to contradict the opinion of the entire rowing fraternity on this subject. There are seven highly interesting races on the programme, as follows:

FRIDAY.

Single-Scull Race for the Championship of New-York State.—This race will settle one of the open questions in our own aquatic circles. Among the entries for this contest are Charles E. Courtney, who won the senior scullers' race last Fall in the first regatta of this association. Courtney is one of the largest and generally most formidable men on the lake. He is over six feet in height, and weighs, when fully trained for his severe task, 170 pounds. He is one of the few men who are not underrated, and few speculators can be found who are willing to bet against him. William B. Curtis will also row in this race. Mr. Curtis has long since been noted for his herculean strength, being credited with the greatest lift on record—3,300 pounds in harness and 1,250 by hand alone. Mr. Curtis has also proved his superiority as an oarsman in many of the larger regattas which have taken place during the past two seasons. Mr. Curtis is not quite so tall as Mr. Courtney, but being a faithful athlete, his figure is well developed. In strong contrast to these gentlemen we have in the same race Mr. David Roache, a sort of pocket champion, who rows at 112 pounds and who becomes completely invisible when placed between Courtney and Curtis. Mr. James Wilson, a tall and wiry Albanian, is also a candidate for the State championship honors; also, Mr. Edward Blake, of the Atalantas. There were several other entries for this and other races from the rowing clubs here, but the association with almost extreme courtesy refused these men permission to compete against those who come from afar.

The double-scull race will conclude the first day's sport. For this race there are three entries, New-York Athletic Club, and Beaverwyck and Mutual, of Albany.

SATURDAY.

On Saturday the senior scull and pair-oared races will come off, with thirteen entries for the first, and four for the second race.

MONDAY.

The junior scullers, extra scullers, and four-oared races will come off Monday, and the last-named, the four-oared race, is certainly a fitting climax to this grand exhibition of skill and endurance. There were originally thirteen entries for this race, but the Seawanhaka crew was disqualified as outside of the ameteur limit, still leaving, however, a full dozen, the best four-oared ameteur crews in America. This race has drawn together the representative clubs of every section, the North, East, South and West. There is the Argonauta crew, of Bergen Point, which has taken part in every important regatta this season, and has not sustained a defeat, also proving victorious in their match races against the Atalanta and Buffalo Clubs. Then there is the Wah-Wah-Sums, splendid types of the sturdy Western gentlemen, who have scored a large majority of victories in the North-western rowing contests. Then we have the Vernon crew, of Savannah, Ga., formerly known as the Couper crew, who won the four-oared prize at the Schuylkill regatta in 1872, against a half dozen of our best Northern crews. And then the Palmetto crew, of Charleston, who have recorded a number of brilliant victories on Southern waters during the present season. Then we have also a "four" from Toronto, Canada, a solid set of men, who promise to do some wonderful execution on Monday next. The Atalantas, whose Magenta colors had waved in triumph after so many aquatic struggles, but whose fame as a racing club has steadily declined since their unsuccessful race in England, are also here, but connoisseurs do not class them among the likely winners. The Duquesne crew, of Pittsburg, who carried away the Grand Challenge Plate last year, will also participate, and their rowing shows an almost incredible improvement, and if they should not succeed in securing this grand trophy again, they will be close witnesses to the work of the winners. The Gramercy, of New-York, also loom up among the favorites. With the exception of their bowman they are comparative novices in racing, but their tall, stalwart forms, and the speed of their boat in practice, seem daily to impress their friends more and more favorably. The Potomac crew, of Washington, and the Atlantic crew, of Hoboken, are also in this race, but those who ought to know seem to think that these two crews, with possibly the Buffalo crew and the Palmettos, will have quite a contest among themselves astern of the leaders. The Beaverwycks, of Albany, have also a strong crew here, and will undoubtedly be close enough to have a good view of the finish. There may possibly be another surprise in store, but the first half dozen across the score is likely to be Argonauta, Vernon, Wah-Wah-Sum, Duquesne, Gramercy, and Beaverwyck.

The races will commence each day promptly at 11 o'clock, an arrangement which is most highly appreciated, while it gives the Regatta Committee plenty of leeway in case of foul weather. During the past few days the rowers have had charming weather and superb water, and they have made the best possible use of this advantage by rowing twice a day. There is very little of the English stroke to be seen among these numerous first-class oarsmen, and this style of rowing appears to have been entirely abandoned.

OUR STREETS.

THE THOROUGHFARES BETWEEN CANAL AND FOURTEENTH STREETS.

CONDITION OF THE PAVEMENTS—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST SIDES—EFFECT OF RING CONTRACTS.

Notwithstanding the remarkably poor condition of our street pavements, the Department of Public Works considers it better than it has been for years before. What, then, must it have been down town when it is so bad now! In former days the work of repairs and keeping the streets in good order was conducted by the Croton Aqueduct Department, under ordinances of the Common Council, but in 1873 this method was changed. Yesterday a brief description of the street pavements below Canal street was given, but mention of Washington and Greenwich streets, which are assuredly among the very worst in that section of the City, was omitted. It would be difficult to imagine them any rougher or more full of pitfalls than they are below New Chambers street. The miserable cobble-stone bottom is as jagged as it can be, and affords receptacles for rubbish unsurpassed anywhere. The streets are literally abominable, and are foul with fetid odors that assail everything except the consciences of the members of the Street-cleaning Department. That ill health should prevail in the tenement districts of the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards is only natural because of their dirty state, which is as much attributable to the broken pavements as to other things. West Broadway is likewise badly paved with cobble-stones, but it is not quite so noisome as the thoroughfares nearer by.

Having disposed of the City below Canal street, a TIMES reporter proceeded to make an inspection of the streets and avenues between it and Fourteenth street. From the Hudson River to the junction with East Broadway Canal street itself is broad and tolerably well paved, affording good travel for trucks and drays. But it is surrounded on all sides by wretched streets and badly paved by-ways. Take, for example, the eastern half of the section named, and go through each artery of commerce between Broadway and the East River and between Fourteenth and Canal streets. They will be found to be very little better than the ways before described. Begin with the streets running north, and next to Broadway we have Crosby, a narrow, cobble-paved, and dirty way between Howard, a wooden-paved street, and Bleecker, which, though clean, is rugged and difficult to travel. Next comes the little lane, called Marion street, a nest of rubbish, and beyond it Mulberry street. One would expect to find a better thoroughfare in the neighborhood of the Central Police office and so many business warehouses, but Mulberry is as bad as it can be, and at different points runs through one of the most densely populated tenement districts, where, as a matter of course, the centre of the pavement and its channels are cess-pools and streams of pestilential liquids. Mott and Elizabeth, further east, are only a trifle better in some places, while equally as bad in others. The Bowery is broad and clean, not over and above suitably paved, and sometimes rugged enough in spots. Chrystie, east of it, is one of the narrowest and most impassible streets in this region. It is covered, rather than paved, with huge bowlders and cobbles, and is excessively odorous. It is a blot upon the City's reputation for cleanliness. Forsyth is perhaps a little less offensive in every respect, but is poor at best. Eldridge, especially, in the Tenth Ward, Chrystie in the Seventeenth, Allen, Orchard, Ludlow, Essex, and Norfolk, also in the Tenth, are badly paved, full of ruts, holes, stagnant pools, and general rubbish. Suffolk, Ridge, Willett, Pitt, Sheriff, Lewis, Goerck, Mangin, Tompkins, and East in the Thirteenth, are equally as disreputable to the City. Third avenue, though broad and even, is nothing to boast of, while Second avenue is paved between the tracks with cobble-stones, which are separated by large and numerous interstices. Avenue A presents a woful spectacle, particularly in the vicinity of Tompkins square, where it is paved with cobble-stones of every size, arranged so as to insure unevenness and holes at every step. First avenue is quite as poorly covered, and is so rough that horses have hard work to haul light loads over its surface. While all these thoroughfares merit condemnation, Avenue B, on the contrary, is a model of smoothness in this part of the City, being paved with closely laid blocks of granite or trap blocks. It is uncommonly clear of the noisome matter accumulated in the others, and shows that good pavement guarantees in a great measure a healthy neighborhood. Avenue C again brings us to cobble-stones and filth, and though wide is a miserable thoroughfare at different points up to the Eighteenth Ward. Avenue D, in the neighborhood of the Mutual Gas Company, is in a terrible state and should call for the most vigorous action of the property-holders along its front. The pavement is so rough and full of absolute hillocks as to render passage over it unsafe for light vehicles. It is dirty in the extreme. Fourteenth street itself at this point is as bad almost as Avenue D. Its pavement in the centre is not cobble-stones, nor is there so much mire and rubbish visible. But the sidewalks running by the Manhattan Gas Works and the Architectural Iron Works are broken, and unworthy the name of sidewalk. Pedestrians invariably take the middle of the street in the day time, when they can see the condition of the thoroughfare. At night it is positively dangerous to walk on the sidewalks. Fourteenth street runs from river to river, and improves in condition and appearance as it nears Broadway from either side. Thirteenth street, near the intersections of Avenues A, B, C, and D, is far better paved than Fourteenth, with good trapblocks, and, on the whole, is a respectable thoroughfare. Its sidewalk, near the Excelsior Iron Works, however, needs attention, as it is almost entirely out of order. Twelfth street, though not so bad as others, is not what it should be, and East Eleventh street is a public disgrace. At the Quintard Iron Works it is paved with cobble-stones, and has no sidewalk. But its condition is about to be remedied, if the piles of Belgian pavement along its curbs mean anything. Tenth street, at the east side, is not in such bad order, but it needs repairs here and there. East Ninth, west of Second avenue, has a wooden pavement, and may, therefore, be declared to be in need of a better. East First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth streets, have cobble pavements, and while they cannot be said to be dirty, are full of hollows and difficult to travel. Second street has had the good fortune to be covered with the Belgian pavement, or small blocks, and is vastly superior to those running parallel to it. Houston street, too, east of the Bowery, is paved with blocks, and in this regard excels Stanton and Rivington, south of it. Delancey and Broome are likewise block-paved, and so is Grand. Hester, however, continues in the old, sad state of cobbles and filth, and should certainly have something done to make it ordinarily decent.

Thus it will be seen that the east side, between Canal and Fourteenth streets, known to everybody as the German quarter, is almost as poorly paved as the lower easterly section of the City already treated of. The west side, which covers an equal, if not greater area than the east, comprises streets and highways with every style of pavement—the Fiske, the wooden, Belgian, cobble, trap, and granite blocks. Of all these the Fiske is the poorest. It boils and softens in Summer, and cracks in Winter. The best sample of its uselessness may be seen in and around the City Hall Park, where it now annoys tender-footed pedestrians by its roughness, and remains a lasting evidence of the iniquitous contract-system practiced by the late Tammany Ring.

PROBABLE FRATRICIDE AT HEMPSTEAD.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Charles Overton, colored, residing on the old mill road, about one mile south of the village of Hempstead, became involved in a quarrel with his brother, at the house of the latter. From words they soon came to blows, and adjourned to the yard to fight it out, both of them, it is alleged, being somewhat under the influence of liquor. Knowing the desperate character of Charles, the inmates of the house dared not interfere to separate the men, and, fearing that murder would be committed, a messenger was sent to the village for assistance. Officers Laton and Gardner hastened to the house, where upon arrival they found William lying upon the grass plot in the yard insensible, and his head beaten to a jelly. Charles, it appears, after having knocked his brother down several times, took a club and beat him about the head until he himself fell from sheer exhaustion. Upon the arrival of the officers William was removed to his house, and Dr. Frost summoned to dress his wounds. The injured man had not regained sensibility last evening, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Charles was arrested and taken before Justice Hendricksen, who committed him to the County Jail to await the result of William's injuries. Both the men bear bad reputations in the neighborhood where they reside.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Dutch Geographical Society are about to send an exploring expedition to Sumatra.

In London there are, according to a recent official report, 800 cab-drivers who are total abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

The Thames Shipbuilding Company are engaged in constructing two powerful iron-clad frigates for the Sultan of Turkey, and a paddle-wheel transport for the Brazilian navy.

Permission has been given to the British volunteer forces to adopt the scarlet uniform of the regular army. It is expected that most of them will avail themselves of the privilege.

The editor of the Hereford *Journal* thus announces his extreme age: "The very worst case of robbery we ever read of during our career of 161 years occurred last week at Nottingham."

The mushroom crop in Anglesey is so heavy that for three days the London and North-western Railway Company were obliged to run special trains for the conveyance of the crop to the English market.

There were more than 600,000 dog licenses issued to the British public last year, which is an increase of 40,000 over the previous year. It is evident that the dog is better appreciated in England than in New-York.

The London *Echo* tells us that the *quondam* "boy Mortara," the Jew who was baptised surreptitiously and taken from his parents in Rome, is now Father Pius Mortara, an Augustine friar, in the Monastery of Notre Dame de Beauchêne.

The wife of the eldest son of the Khédive and hereditary Prince of Egypt, Tevfik Pasha, has, according to the *Levant Herald*, given birth to a son. The young prince has received the name of Abbas Bey, after his granduncle, the late Abbas Pasha.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that employment is so plentiful for boys in collieries in Derbyshire that there are only about a dozen boys left in the Belper Workhouse. Consequently the schoolmaster has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

The conversion of a parish priest, Alceste Lanna, to the Evangelical Church, has created a sensation in Rome. He is a Doctor of Divinity, and has been Professor of Philosophy at the Vatican Seminary, and teacher of mathematics at a polytechnic school.

The experiment of admitting women to the franchise, and even to the exercise of still more important political functions, is about to be tried in the Canton of Schwyz, one of the smallest and also one of the most Ultramontane division, of the Swiss Confederation.

The "taper stick," says a Liverpool paper, is the latest novelty for pious pilgrims in France. To all appearances it consists of an ordinary-looking walking-stick, but on unscrewing the head out pops the statue of a saint, holding a lengthy taper in its hand, which, when lighted, will last long enough for a procession or a church service.

It was stated the other day at the meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society that the Home Rule Party in Ireland have adopted a distinguishing hat, of which the characteristic is that there is no crown to it. The purpose of that peculiarity was left to be divined. We do not understand it.

Four years ago Mr. Russell, of Brough, says the *Sheffield Independent*, received from California three ears of wheat. He at once sowed the wheat in his garden, and each succeeding year he sowed of its yield. Now the produce of the three ears is an excellent crop, standing six feet high, and covering between three and four acres of ground.

Rewards have been offered by the French Government for the arrest of Bazaine, his wife, and their accomplice, Señor Rull, who are each minutely described in the public notices. Mme. Bazaine is stated to be twenty-five years of age, a brunette, very small, and having perfectly regular features. The Marshal, her husband, is sixty-five, short, round, and fat.

Mme. Doche, the actress, was bitten on the arm lately, while on the seashore at Etretat, by a poisonous fly. She paid no attention to it for the moment, but the limb began to swell the next day, and she has now had to be brought back to her residence in Paris, and her state causes her friends some anxiety. Alderman Morris might be of some service at Etretat.

The fall of King Coffee seems to have been greater than was at first imagined. He has now had to appeal to the British for protection. Two of his former subject Kings refuse him their allegiance, and threaten to attack him if they are interfered with. The Ashantee power is in fact completely broken, and thus the expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley was more successful than Cavellas gave it credit for.

The death of another aeronaut is reported from Royan, where a man named Braquet made his 301st and last ascent. It is said that the balloon was let go before all was ready, and that M. Braquet was whirled aloft holding on to a cord; he managed to climb up close to the trepeze on which he was to perform, when the rope snapped, and he fell from an immense height and was killed.

The teaching of elementary music is making appreciable strides among the middle-class public schools of London. At the distribution of prizes gained in the Stationers' School—an institution doing useful work in a court near Fleet street—with the aid of the ancient company's friends, the pupils recently gave an admirable rendering of part music, and in the large middle-class school in Bath street, Finsbury, this class of vocal art has been studied with excellent results by the boys.

For many years past an old woman named Daniels has been an inmate of the Camberwell Workhouse, and it was thought that she was totally dependent on the parish for support. A few days ago, however, she died suddenly, and it was then discovered that she had left a will, bequeathing the sum of £100, invested in the three per cents., to an executor, with directions to pay her lawful debts and funeral and testamentary expenses out of the fund. The Board of Guardians were the first to send in a statement of her liabilities.

Now that they have had an opportunity in England of learning what base-ball is, they find that it is only a modification of "rounders," a game long since discarded by the great schools there. The name, however, was known in England more than a century ago, for, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, "In a letter of the celebrated Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey, written in 1748, the family of Frederick, Prince of Wales, are described as 'diverting themselves with base-ball, a play all who are or have been schoolboys are well acquainted with.'"

A case of considerable interest was decided by Vice Chancellor Little at Liverpool, the other day. Mr. John Vaughan, editor of the Liverpool *Leader*, had been summoned before the Register to answer questions as to the sources of his information for articles which appeared in the *Leader* with reference to the Civil Service Association. Mr. Vaughan refused to disclose the source of his information, taking the responsibility of the article upon himself. The Vice Chancellor decided that Mr. Vaughan was not bound to answer the questions.

The Cologne Chamber of Commerce, in its yearly report, which has just been issued, complains of the adulteration, or rectification, as it is called, of German wines. This, it says, assumed alarming proportions last year among nearly all the vineyard proprietors of the Moselle, and among many of the makers of the Palatinate. Unsugared natural wines are now scarcely to be met with in the Moselle district, and the addition of sugar goes hand in hand with liberal dilutions of water and the usual ingredients of spirits. The mixture is fermented with grape-husks; it is then styled wine.

The journals of the east of France give an account of the inauguration of a funeral monument erected at Nancy to the memory of the French soldiers who fell during the late war. The population of the town thronged the vaults of the cathedral to attend a commemorative service, and the whole garrison was under arms. The Bishop of Nancy, Mgr. Foulon, delivered from the pulpit a funeral oration. Afterward an immense cortège, consisting of the Bishop, the Prefect, the General of Division, the Mayor, the Municipal Councillors, Magistrates, members of Faculties, and a great number of the inhabitants, set out for Préville, where the Bishop blessed the monument and the proceedings terminated.

The Danes do not appear to have got over the uneasy feeling as to the danger of their vicinity to Germany which was bequeathed by their unfortunate struggle with her in 1864. There seems to be a large party at Copenhagen which believes that at any moment some new cause of quarrel may be found, and a fresh war lead to a more sweeping annexation than that of the once-disputed duchies. Hence a writer in the *Dagbladet* urges his countrymen and the Ministry in particular to look such a contingency in the face, and make up their minds beforehand what would have to be done. There is nothing for it, in his view, in case of a war, but to abandon the hopeless attempt to defend the mainland of Jutland and islands near it at once, and to concentrate all the land force in Zealand, where a strong set of works at or near Copenhagen should be prepared so as to give it its best hope of permanent resistance. It is deserving of notice that the strategy here recommended for the Scandinavian monarchy is precisely parallel to that already adopted, chiefly on the advice of the eminent engineer Brialmont, for the defence of Belgium, by concentrating her efforts during peace on the works of Antwerp, which are capable of covering the whole of her field army, and preserving her independence for a time against almost any odds.

BALLOONING.

RESULT OF PROF. WAHL'S EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Wahl communicates the following account of his observations during his recent balloon voyage with Prof. Wise, to the Philadelphia *Herald*:

In obedience to your request to give publicity to the scientific results of our late aerial expedition, I beg leave to submit the following brief statement, which I may perhaps shortly supplement with something additional: As stated in my communication of Thursday last, the specific purposes of our voyage were to determine the relation of temperature to altitude, and to estimate, if possible, the quantity and quality of any mechanical or other impurities of the atmosphere. Concerning the first question the prevailing opinion amongst physicists is expressed by the statement that temperature of the atmosphere varies inversely as the altitude, (*i. e.*, the greater the height the lower the temperature.) This law is established by the almost concurrent testimony of scientific aeronauts, and independently by what is known of the physical properties of gases. Some remarkable exceptions to this law have, however, been noted by reliable observers. It is, therefore, of much moment to investigate the causes of this abnormal condition of the atmospheric temperature, and to determine whether they are of general or simply local nature. Our experience of Thursday last is in complete accordance with the accepted law of decrease, as a glance at the log of our voyage, herewith appended, will indicate. As will be seen on inspection, observations of temperature and barometer were taken at intervals of five minutes from the time of starting until the descent. The heights are deduced from the barometric observations, and are corrected for temperature. The figures represent the altitude above the sea level.

Time P. M.	Barometer in inches.	Height in feet	Temperature (Fahr.) Deg.
5:35	30	start'g.	97
5:38	28.6	1,293	97
5:40	27.75	2,093	96
5:45	26	3,800	85
5:50	25.1	4,862	82
5:55	23.3	6,875	79
6:00	22	8,443	69
6:05	21.85	8,650	69
6:10	21.75	8,743	68
6:15	23.3	6,875	74
6:20	25.4	4,568	77
6:25	26.9	2,958	80
6:27	30.02	land.	90

The duration of the trip was exactly fifty-two minutes. The maximum temperature observed was 97°; and the minimum, 68°, it will be observed, was indicated at the greatest altitude attained by the balloon, namely, 8,743 feet. As we ascended, the log shows the temperature to have regularly decreased, and to have risen gradually as we descended. Represented graphically these observed variations of temperature would afford a curve of almost regular descent and ascent. The regularity of this curve will appear by comparing the temperature at points of nearly equal height in the early and later periods of observation. The slight falling off of the figures of temperature on the descending part of the log, will be fully accounted for by the fact of approaching twilight and the attendant lessening of the sun's heating power. With regard to the second purpose of the expedition, namely, the estimation of the solid impurities of the atmosphere, I am, at present, unable to communicate any information, inasmuch as the proper conduct of this investigation calls for careful work and considerable time. Whether positive or negative, I shall take the opportunity of informing the readers of the *Herald* at an early date, of the results. I am apprehensive, however, the stay of our air-ship over the city was not sufficiently prolonged to afford a solution of this question that will be satisfactory or conclusive. Let me remark finally that the foregoing observations were made under extremely unfavorable circumstances. I refer here not to the novelty of the situation, although in my case this doubtless enters as a disturbing element, but to the great personal inconvenience incident to the narrow and crowded condition of the car. I look forward with much interest to the time, which I hope is not far distant, when the intelligent public spirit of our city will provide for the continuance of these and related physical investigations by furnishing an air-ship equipped with every convenience for making careful and accurate observations. Study of this nature will, I am convinced, reduce to law and order many phenomena concerning which we may now do no more than speculate, and the knowledge thus obtained will as certainly be turned to profitable account in promoting the well-being of mankind. Yours truly,

WM. H. WAHL.

A LIGHTNING STROKE IN COLORADO.

George Fullington, of Denver, Col., tells a story of a narrow escape he had from death by lightning when riding to Cheeseman's ranch, down the Platte, with a companion named Geo. Cook, or Missrael, he does not know which. They were about seven miles from town, and had just entered a sort of gully, when a great flare flashed around them and Mr. Fullington became unconscious. When he came to himself he found that he was being dragged around the prairie by his horse, having fallen from the saddle, but one foot catching in the stirrup. The horse was only staggering along, and very soon fell over and died. Mr. Fullington succeeded in extricating himself and regained his feet, but could hardly maintain them, being still dizzy and weak. He managed, however, to stagger back to the gully, where he found Missrael lying on his face beside his horse, and both dead. His hair and whiskers were singed off, and his clothes were still burning, and he presented a sickening spectacle. The bolt had struck him in the centre of the forehead, passed down his face, knocking out some of his teeth, and, striking the chest, burned the flesh off the entire front part of his person. His trousers were also burned off, and his lower limbs were singed and streaked. Leaving the man the bolt had passed through the saddle, making therein two holes of varying sizes, and thence into the horse, in whose back there were holes corresponding in size and proportion to those in the saddle. Shocked by the fate that had overtaken his companion, from which he had himself such a narrow escape, Mr. Fullington, with difficulty, made his way to the house of Mr. Whitney, in the vicinity, where he received a warm welcome. The body of the dead man was also cared for and brought to Denver.

FALL FROM A TRAPEZE.

An accident at the National Theatre Comique, in Cincinnati, on Monday night, is thus reported by the *Commercial* of that city: "By far the weakest act was the attempted trapeze evolutions of the three 'Rosaro Brothers,' the youngest of whom, a lad of eleven years of age, received a severe fall from an elevation of about twelve feet. It was remarked, as soon as he came on the stage, that he looked puny and timid, and the clumsiness of his brothers did not serve to relieve the general feeling of apprehension. The elder brothers began to swing the boy to and fro alternately, grasping him by the hands and feet. The slow and bungling manner in which they did this was loudly commented on all over the house. An effort to toss the boy by the hands from one brother to the other resulted in a missing of holds, and the poor youth fell, striking the stage on his left shoulder and back. He was hastily carried off in the arms of a man who rushed from behind the scenes, and the act came to an end at once. Five minutes later the boy reappeared for a moment, to reassure the audience as to his condition. Had he struck on his head, he would probably have been killed."

LOSS OF BRITISH COAL VESSELS.

A Parliamentary paper has been printed giving particulars as to all British colliers bound for ports east of the Cape of Good Hope which have been lost during the past six years. It appears that these are thirty-nine in number, twenty-four of which were burned and the rest described as "missing." The thirty-nine ships represented also a total of 375 lives lost, for 358 of which the "missing" vessels are responsible. It is, of course, impossible to say how these fifteen missing vessels were lost. A great deal has been said and written lately about carelessness and incompetency of shipmasters, but it is impossible to deny the fact that colliers are notoriously ill found and overladen, that the coal is frequently put on board in a wet state, and hence dangerously apt to generate gas, and that the quality and quantity of the boats provided is often insufficient.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 45, amounting to $79,457 07; receipts from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,970 95; collection of assessments and interest, $775 36; market rents and fees, $3,177 64; water rents, $1,779 70; licenses, Mayor's office, $85 25; permits, Mayor's office, $501; "redemption" of dogs, Mayor's office, $1,053; water permits, $76; vault permits, $92 67; sewer permits, $250; sales vitrified stone pipe, $240 95; total, $15,031 82.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 76⅞
2700 do.......s3. 76½
900 do........ 76½
20 do........ 76¾
100 do.......c. 76½
800 do........ 76½
2400 do.......s3. 76⅜
300 do........ 76⅜
100 do......b3. 76½
800 do.......s3. 76⅜
100 Rock Island..s3. 101½
200 do........ 101½
100 do........ 101⅝
200 do........ 101½
100 do.......c. 101½
500 Pacific Mail...... 47⅝
300 do........ 47¾
300 do.......s3. 47⅝
200 do........ 47⅝
800 do.......s3. 47½
600 do........ 47½
1500 Lake Shore....... 73⅝
400 do.......s3. 73½
200 do......b3. 73½
500 do.......s3. 73⅜
1000 do........ 73½
100 do......b3. 73½
900 do.......s3. 73⅜
200 do......b3. 73½
200 Erie Railway..... 31¾
35 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102⅛
100 do........ 102⅜
100 do........ 102¼
100 North-western.... 38⅝
200 do........ 38½
200 do........ 38⅜
1400 Union Pacific.... 29
300 do.......s3. 29
1000 do.......s3. 28⅞
1800 do........ 28⅞
100 St. Paul....... 35⅜
300 do........ 35¼
100 do.......c. 35¼
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24⅛
100 do........ 24⅛
100 do......s3. 24⅛
500 do......b3. 24¼
100 do........ 24⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...s10. 12
10 do........ 12½
300 Tol. & Wabash.... 36⅜
200 do........ 36¼
100 do.......c. 36¼
100 do.......s3. 36⅛
200 do........ 36⅛
300 do.......s3. 36
100 do........ 36

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b. c. 112⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......b. c. 117¼
7,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......12. 115⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...... 115⅝
$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....... 118
500 U. S. 10-40 Coup......... 114¼
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup....12. 112⅜
10,000 do.......... 112¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Miss 6s, F. B, '94........ 92½
11,000 Tenn. 6s, old, x coup........ 57¾
10,000 N. J. Cen.Con. 102¼
5,000 do........ 102⅜
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st........ 104
16,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup.G'd Bds. 79½
1,000 Iowa M. 1st 8s. 85
1,200 B.,N.Y.& E.1st. 85
15,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 84
12,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 86¼
6,000 U. Pac. S. F... 71¼
6,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. Div. 73
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div. 76
5,000 Mich. C. 7s.b3. 99
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b. c. 80¾
1,000 G. W. 2d.b. c. 77
50 Fourth Nat.Bank. 100
25 Ger. Am. Bank.... 88
100 Quick. Pref..b.c.. 31½
5 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 102
300 W. U. Tel.b. c. s3. 76⅜
600 do........ 76⅜
700 do......b3. 76⅜
100 do......s10. 76¼
200 do.......s6. 76¼
800 do......b3. 76⅜
100 do.....b60. 76⅜
1800 do........ 76⅜
100 do.......c. 76⅜
1900 do.......s3. 76¼
800 do........ 76¼
300 do......b3. 76⅜
600 do........ 76⅜
100 do......b3. 76¾
800 do.......s3. 76¼
1900 do........ 76¼
400 do......b3. 76¼
200 Mich. Cen....... 74½
600 Pacific Mail...b. c. 47½
200 do.......s3. 47⅜
200 do......b3 47½
100 do.......s3. 47½
100 do.......c. 47½
700 do........ 47½
400 do......b3. 47½
400 do........ 47⅜
300 do........ 47½
50 C., C. & Ind...... 63½
75 do....b. c. o. 63½
20 do........ 63½
20 C. & P. Guar.b. c. 87½
400 Erie Railway.b. c. 31¾
100 do.......s3. 31⅝
200 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 31¾
100 do.......b2. 31⅞
100 do........ 31⅞
1700 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3. 73⅜
600 do........ 73⅜
100 do........ 73¼
100 do.......s3. 73¼
100 do......b3. 73⅜
500 do.......s3. 73¼
200 do........ 73⅜
100 do.......s3 73⅜
100 Union Pac.....b. c. 29
700 do.......s3. 28⅞
100 do........ 29
1000 do........ 28⅞
900 do.......s3 28¾
300 do........ 28¾
200 do......b3. 28⅞
800 do........ 28⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 25⅛
100 do.......s3. 25
100 do......b3. 25
100 Chic. & N.W.b. c. 38½
100 do.....b.10. 38½
100 do........ 38⅝
200 do........ 38⅜
200 do........ 38½
100 do........ 38⅜
10 C & N. W. Pf.b. c. 56¼
5 N. J. Cen......... 106
100 C. & R. I...b. c.s3. 101⅜
100 do........ 101½
400 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35⅛
400 do......b3. 35¼
100 Del., L. & W.b. c. 108⅞
300 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 36
200 do.......c. 36
400 do........ 35⅞
700 do........ 35¾
900 do........ 35⅞
200 O. & Miss.b c. b3. 24¼
100 do........ 24⅛
200 do.......c. 24⅛
20 do........ 23⅞
700 C.,C.& I.C.b. c. s3. 12
500 do........ 12
100 do.......c. 12
300 do........ 11⅞
100 do......s10. 11⅞
100 do........ 11¾
200 do........ 11⅞
100 do......b3. 12
100 At. & Pac. Pf..b.c. 14½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500 Western Union... 76¼
600 do......b3. 76⅜
600 do........ 76⅜
100 do.......s3. 76⅜
100 Quicksilver...... 29
200 Pacific Mail...... 47½
300 Union Pacific.... 28⅞
200 do.......s3. 28¾
400 do........ 28⅞
100 do......b3. 28⅞
400 Lake Shore....... 73½
100 North-western... 38½
300 Tol. & Wabash.... 35⅞
100 do.......s3. 35¾
500 do........ 35⅞
200 do......b3. 36
100 do........ 36
100 do........ 36⅛
100 St. Paul......... 35⅜
100 Chic. & Alt.....s3. 99½
10 Del., Lack. & W.. 109
100 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.......... 112½
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...... 116½
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b3. 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Ten. 6s,n.ex.c. 57½
10,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bs...... 78
1,000 D. & H., R. '84. 102½
1,000 C.&O.1st.Con. 48
3,000 Ohio& Miss.2d. 77½
100 W. U. Tel. b.c.s3. 76⅜
1300 do......b3. 76½
1400 do........ 76½
200 do.......s3. 76½
900 do......b3. 76⅝
3000 do........ 76⅝
100 do.......s3. 76¾
100 do.......c. 76⅝
600 do........ 76⅝
1100 do......b3. 76⅝
200 Mar. L. & M'g.b.c. 2½
200 Quicksilver M.b.c. 29
100 do........ 29½
200 do........ 29¾
100 do........ 30
100 do......b3. 30
100 Quick. Pref...b. c. 31½
300 P. M. S.S.Co.b.c.c. 47⅝
1000 do........ 47¾
100 do......b3. 47⅞
200 do......b4. 47⅞
50 do........ 47¾
100 do......b3. 47⅝
300 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 101⅞
300 do.......s3. 101⅞
600 U. Pac....b. c. b3. 29
1100 do........ 29
1800 do........ 28⅞
100 C.,M.& St.P.b.c.b3 35⅛
300 L. S. & M. So..b. c. 73⅝
200 do......b3. 73¾
200 do........ 73¾
2500 do........ 73⅝
200 do.......s5. 73⅝
1400 do........ 73¾
100 do.......s3 73⅝
100 do.......c. 73⅝
100 do........ 73¾
100 do.......s3. 73⅝
200 do.......s5. 73⅝
100 do........ 73¾
100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 36⅛
100 do......b3. 36¼
100 do........ 36¼
500 do........ 36⅛
30 Chicago & Alt.... 100
40 do......b3. 100
100 do.....b. c. 100
5 N.Y.N.H.& H.b.c. 129½
100 Mor. & Es....b. c. 96½
100 Ohio & M.b. c.b3. 24½
200 do........ 24½
40 do........ 24¼
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 24⅞
100 do.......b. c. 25

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 U. Pac. In..... 86¼
100 Quicksilver...... 29¾
100 Pacific Mail...... 47¾
200 do......b3. 47¾
500 Western Un...b3. 76¾
200 do........ 76¾
300 do........ 76⅝
100 do........ 76¾
400 do.......s3. 76⅝
300 do........ 76¾
100 Erie Railway..b3. 32
200 do........ 31⅞
200 Lake Shore...b3. 73¾
500 do........ 73¾
800 do.......s3. 73¾
200 do......b3. 73⅞
100 do........ 73¾
100 do........ 73⅞
100 Union Pacific.s10. 28⅞
500 do......b3. 28⅞
200 do........ 28⅞
200 do........ 29
1500 do........ 28⅞
100 do......b3. 28⅞
300 do........ 28¾
2500 do........ 28⅞
100 St. Paul......... 35⅛
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 36⅛
300 do........ 36⅛
100 do......b3. 36⅛
200 do........ 36⅛
200 Ohio & Miss..b3. 24⅝
100 do........ 24⅝
100 do......b3. 24¾
200 North-western.... 38⅝
200 Rock Island....... 101⅞

THURSDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

Affairs in financial circles were dull to-day. There were no further developments in regard to the commercial failure of yesterday, and no fresh failures were announced. The bills of exchange sold by Jonas Sonneborn, it is said, have bills of lading attached, and are well distributed among the bankers, in which case the losses, so far as exchange is concerned, are not likely to be large. The operations on the Stock Exchange to-day were confined within narrow limits, the total transactions amounting to only 86,535 Shares, and the fluctuations having been only ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. even on the usual leading speculative Stocks. The temper of speculation was bearish in the morning, but after midday there was a slight recovery, and the market closed somewhat steadier. The Money market was without essential change. As has been the case for a long time past, the supply of capital was in excess of the wants of both mercantile and Stock Exchange borrowers. All the business in call loans was at 2@2½ ⅌ cent., discounts having been quoted at 5½ to 7 ⅌ cent. for prime, according to the date of maturity. Foreign exchange was dull, although there was a little more steadiness to bankers' Sterling, in consequence of some unsettled feeling in regard to commercial bills, arising out of the failure of Sonneborn. Good to prime Bankers' Sterling was quoted at $4 86¼@$4 86½, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. The Bank of England Directors, at their weekly court to-day, reduced the rate of discount from 3½ to 3 ⅌ cent. The Bank gained in bullion during the past week £537,000 Sterling and to-day £9,000 additional. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities is 48½ ⅌ cent., against 47 ⅌ cent. last week. To-morrow is fortnightly settling day at the London Stock Exchange, where money is now obtainable at 2 ⅌ cent. on Government securities. The Bank of France lost in specie during the past week 2,283,000 francs. The Gold market here was intensely dull at yesterday's prices—109⅝ and 109¾, the opening and closing quotations respectively. The rates for gold loans were flat to 1 ⅌ cent. for borrowing early in the day, and later ½ to 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying. The shipments of specie aggregated $217,000, of which $150,000 was gold coin and the remainder silver coin. The receipts for Customs amounted to $665,000, and the Assistant Treasurer paid out $26,000 for interest and $3,900 in redemption of called bonds. The bids at the Treasury sale of $1,000,000 gold footed up $4,470,000, at prices ranging from 109.41½@109.65½; the awards were made at 109.60@109.65½. Railroad bonds were tolerably firm, and the sales reached $115,200. Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds were exceptionally weak, declining from 79½@78. State Securities were dull. Missouri Sixes, funded bonds of 1894, sold at 92½, and Tennessees at 57¾ for old and 57¼ for new, both ex coupon. Bank Shares are quiet and steady.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 27.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	109⅝	109¾
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86⅌$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅝	101⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅝	47¾
St. Paul Common	35⅜	35½
St. Paul Preferred	53⅞	..
Western Union	76⅝	76¾
Union Pacific	29	28⅞
Lake Shore	73½	73¾
Toledo & Wabash	36¼	36
North-western Common	38½	38⅝
North-western Preferred	57	..
Delaware & Lackawanna	108¾	108⅞
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	..
Panama	111⅝	..
Erie	31½	31⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	24¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	12¼	12

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson Con.	102⅜	102¼	235
Lake Shore	73⅞	73¼	13,800
Rock Island	101⅞	101⅜	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western	108⅞	108⅞	100
Wabash	36¼	35¾	2,400
Morris & Essex	96½	96½	100
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¼	33,800
North-western	38⅝	38⅜	1,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35½	35⅛	900
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47⅜	7,600
Erie	32	31⅝	1,500
Ohio & Miss	24¾	24⅛	2,200
Union Pacific	29	28¾	17,200
C., C. and Ind. Cen	12	11⅞	1,900
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	14½	14½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25⅛	24⅞	400
Quicksilver	30	29	800
Quicksilver Preferred	31½	31½	200
Mariposa L. & M. Co	2½	2½	100
Total			86 535

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117½	117⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅝	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117½	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116⅝	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117¾	118
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110¾	111
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	114⅜	114½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112⅜	112½

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank give the following results:

Gold balances	$746,500
Currency balances	838,699
Gross clearances	21,170,000

The Clearing-house Statement for the day is as follows:

Currency exchanges	$51,286,904
Currency balances	2,944,968
Gold exchanges	8,497,036
Gold balances	1,276,274

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107
N. Y. Coup. B. L.	107
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	110
N.C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju.	19
N. C., old, Apl&Oct.	19
N C.6s,N.C.R.R.J.&J.	40
N.C.6s,NC.R.RA&O.	40
NC6s,NCRR,offJ.&J.	25
NC6s,NCRR,offA.&O.	25
N. C. 6s, n. b., J. & J.	10
Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Ohio 6s, '86	105
Rhode Island 6s	101
S. C. 6s	25
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	15
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	15
S. C. 6s, Fund. Act'66.	20
S. C. 6s, non-fun. b.	5
Tenn. 6s, old	75
Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.	57
Tenn. 6s, new	75
Tenn. 6s, new, Ex-C.	57
Va. 6s, old	28
Va. 6s, new, '66	30
Va. 6s, Consol	51⅞
Va. 6s, Con., 2d s	34
Ala. 6s	30
Ala. 8s	45
Arkansas 6s, Fund.	10
Cal. 7s	110½
Conn. 6s	102⅞
Ga. 6s	74
Ga. 7s, new	89½
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80
Indiana 5s	101
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
La. 6s	23
La. 6s, new	22
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101
Mich. 6s, '83	101
Mich. 7s, '90	102
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½
Mo. 6s, '75	98½
Mo. 6s, '76	98
Mo. 6s, '78	95
Mo. F. Bs., due in '94.	92½
Mo. L.B., due'81to'91.	92¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100½
Bos., H. & E. 1st	25
B., C. R.& M.1st7s.g.	62½
Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104
La. & Mo. guar	83
St. L., J. & C. 1st	95
Chic., R. I. & P.	104½
Cen. R. of N. J.1st n.	102¾
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	102
Am. D. & I. bds	98
M. & St. P.1st8sP.D.	103½
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	82½
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	77½
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	98
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	84
Chic.& N.W.C.G. bs.	79¼
Iowa M. 1st 8s	84
Gal. & Chic. Ext	100¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d	100
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F.	101½
Del., L. & W. 1st	104
Del., L. & W. 2d	103½
Mor. & Essex 1st	105¾
Mor. & Essex 2d	100½
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98
Long Dock bs	98
Ill. C. 7 ⅌ c., '75	102
M. S. & N. I.S.F7⅌c.	102½
Clev. & T. S. F.	100
Clev. & T. n. bs	98
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	99
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97
Det., M. & T. bs	97¼
Buff. & Erie n. bs	97½
Buff. & State L. 7s.	98
L. Shore D. bs	96½
L. Shore C. C. 1st	97
L. Shore C. R. 1st	97
Mich. C. C.7s, 1902	98⅞
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	105
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	105
Hud. R. 7s2d S.F.,'85.	105¼
Har. 1st 7s C	105¼
Har. 1st 7s R	105
North Mo. 1st	82
Ohio & Miss. C.	89
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	76
Cen. Pac. G. bs	90⅜
West. Pac. bs	82⅜
UnionPac. 1st bs	84
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	83½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	86¼
Union Pac. S. F.	71
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
P., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	95
Clev. & P. 3d	100
Clev. & P. 4th	89
Col., C. & I. 1st	80½
St. L. & I. M. 1st	83
Alton & T. H. 1st	103½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
Belle. & S. I.R.1st8s.	95
T., P. & W.1st W.D.	72
Tol. & Wab.1st Ext.	90
Tol. & W. 1stSt.L.D.	76
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	64
Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Gt. West. 2d, '93	76½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	111
Bankers' & B'rs' As.	75
Chatham	128
City	300
Commerce	117
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	100
Gallatin National	130
Gold Exchange	110
Hanover	102
Importers&Traders'	190
Irving	125
Manhattan	147
Market	120
Mechanics'	134
Mercantile	115
Merchants'	117½
Merchants' Ex	106½
Metropolitan	125
New-York	120
Ninth National	100
Park	135
People's	140
Republic	105½
St. Nicholas	105
State of New-York	110
Union	137½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101½
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51⅝
Reading	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	17¼	17½
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	44⅞	45
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The following are the earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway:

For the third week of August, 1874	$32,267 49
For the third week of August, 1873	26,230 52
Increase 1874	$6,036 97
Increase second week 1874 over 1873	5 017 33
Total increase two weeks August, 1874	$11,054 30

The following shows the earnings of the Erie Railway:

	1874.	1873.
For week ending July 31	$357,391	$462,749
Previously reported	9,966,807	10,848,951
Since Jan. 1	$10,324,198	$11,311,700
Decrease for the week	105,358	
Decrease for seven months to date	987,502	

The following shows the decrease for July by weeks:

First week	$76,259
Second week	88,740
Third week	71,253
Fourth week	105,358
Decrease for July	$341,610

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad met yesterday, President Jewett in the chair. The arrangement recently agreed upon between the trunk lines in reference to the abolition of ticket offices, and also to increased rates of fare and freightage, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Duncan and Roberts reported in favor of removing the offices of the company back to the old quarters in Duane street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	75
Copper, bbls	230
Copper, cks	32
Eggs, bbls	1,318
Flour, bbls	7,363
Wheat, bushels	204,515
Corn, bushels	327,486
Oats, bushels	15,100
Malt, bushels	28,995
Grass-seed, bags	325
Flax-seed, bags	1,243
Beans, bbls	193
Flax, bales	304
Hemp, bales	14
Hops, bales	53
Hides, No	136
Hides, bales	212
Leather, sides	6,326
Oil-cakes, pks	1,555
Pork, pks	55
Cut-meat, pks	827
Lard, pks	500
Butter, pks	4,153
Cheese, pks	15,258
Tallow, pks	412
Tobacco, hhds	1,430
Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	637
Whisky, bbls	487

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Denmark, for London—200 tcs. Beef, 48 cakes Scraps, 49 bags Roots, 39 bales Paper, 16 bales Leather, 84 cases Sewing-machines, 6 pks. Pumps, 241 cases Tobacco, 92 tcs. Tobacco, 785 hhds. Tobacco, 125 bales Hops, 1,236 bxs. Cheese, 167 pks. Bristles, 3 cases Rubber, 427 bales Hair, 16 pks. Machinery, 25 bbls. Pork, 12 pks. Spokes, 30 cases Canned Goods, 3 cks. Skins, 8 pks. Lamps, 36 pks. Drugs, 25 bbls. Borax, 876 sacks Oil-cake, 1,118 bbls. Flour, 285 sticks Lignumvitæ, 24 bxs. Clocks, 200 bbls. Black, 33,248 bushels Corn, 5,866 bushels Wheat, 70 pks. Leather, 34 bxs. Scales, 100 bales Hops, 4 cases Cigars.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—20 bags Ore, 24 cases Cigars, 7,780 bushels Wheat, 450 bxs. Bacon, 610 bxs. Cheese, 59 hhds. Tobacco, 585 bxs. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 65 bbls. Beef, 9 bdls. Rope, 36 bales Skins, 37 pks. Leather, 185 cases Borax, 218 cases Canned Goods, 5 cks. Copper, 4 hhds. Bees-wax, 450 cases Extract, 2 Cars, 25 pks. Machinery, 65 bbls. Beef, 89 pks. Drugs, 11 pks. Hardware, 8 bbls. Guts, 158 bags Coffee, 50 hhds. Tallow, 75 bdls. Bones, 185 sticks Maple, 71 bales Tobacco.

By the steamer State of Georgia, for Glasgow—524 bbls. Fish-oil, 11 pks. Sperm-oil, 3,016 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 40 hhds. Syrup, 168 cases Woodware, 2,400 Staves, 35,052 bushels Wheat, 377 bags Leather, 2,041 bxs. Cheese.

By the brig Cleta, for Antigua—300 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bags Corn, 50 bbls. Pork, 140 pks. Bread, 150 bxs. Candles, 150 cases Oil, 50 bags Peas, 100 reams Paper, 20 kegs Butter, 20 bags Bran, 30 bxs. Florida Water, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark Adelgunde, for Hamburg—5,106 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Raffaele, for Trieste—390 hhds. Tobacco, 3,660 Staves, 240 bbls. Resin.

By the bark G. Rocca, for Gibraltar—629 cases Tobacco, 302 cases Drugs, 301 bbls. Flour, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 151 cases Cuttings, 4 cases Snuff.

By the bark Marie, for Queenstown—24,930 bushels Corn.

By the bark Cibele, for Bristol—31,091 bushels Corn.

By the brig Primo, for Messina—6,506 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ploeă, for Elsinore—2,508 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Princissen, for London—2,886 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos—284 kegs Nails, 1,537 Rails, 300 bbls. Fish-plates, 20 pks. Machinery, 12 pks. Agricultural Implements, 1,000 Snooks and Heads, 1,500 bdls. Hoops, 2 Boilers.

By the brig Hail Columbia, for Rio Janeiro—800 kegs Lard, 5,700 cases Refined Petroleum, 18 pks. Hardware, 100 bbls. Resin, 35 bales Domestics, 100 cases Spirits Turpentine, 600 pcs. Lumber.

By the brig Orion, for Rio Grand—300 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Morning Light, for Lisbon—9,600 Staves, 14 pks. Drugs, 100 bbls. Flour, 176 cases Tobacco, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 18,769 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at previous prices. Pots, $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BAGGING—Sales have been reported of 300 half rolls Domestic Cloth at 14½c., and 1,000 rolls, in Boston, on private terms.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues in moderate request within the range of from 31c.@33c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—The general market shows no important alteration; trade moderate; values about as before. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 75; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Park, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58.

CANDLES—Are selling to a moderate extent in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COCOA—A slow trade is in progress in most kinds, with values, however, quoted about as before. Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been rather more active and steadily held; sales have been reported of 1,232 bags per Ontario, 2,141 bags per M. V. Hugg, and in Baltimore 1,000 bags per Grey Eagle, and 2,236 bags per Modesto.... Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning estimated at 73,258 bags, and at the outports 52,121 bags, with 32,700 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The business in other than Rio and Santos has been on a moderate scale, with the recent movements (partly previously reported) summed up thus: 158 bags Laguayra shipped to Europe and 241 bags Porto Rico shipped to Havana. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 53,430 bags, and 22,704 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20¾c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Porto Rico, 18¼c.@19¾c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19¾c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18½c.; and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—There has been a liberal spinning demand for early deliveries, with a light export trade. Prices have been quoted firm, with sales reported of 2,434 bales, of which 540 bales late yesterday, including 119 bales to exporters, 2,248 bales to spinners, and 67 bales on speculation. Future deliveries have been ruling 1-16c. higher, with an active market. The sales have been as follows: Last evening after 2 P. M.—August, 400 bales at 15 29-32c., 500 bales at 15⅞c.; September, 1,400 bales at 15 13-16c., 400 bales at 15 27-32c., 700 bales at 15⅞c.; October, 1,000 bales at 15½c., 600 bales at 15 17-32c., 200 bales at 15 9-16c.; November, 600 bales at 15 7-16c.; January, 300 bales at 15 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15 25-32c.; March, 200 bales at 15 31-32c., 100 bales at 16c.; total, 6,500 bales. Sales to-day up to 2 P. M.—September, 900 bales at 15 15-16c., 300 bales at 15 31-32c., 300 bales at 15 15-16c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 1,100 bales at 15⅞c., 600 bales at 15 27-32c., 100 bales at 15 13-16c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 700 bales at 15 27-32c., 700 bales at 15⅞c., 1,400 bales at 15 31-32c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 200 bales at 15 29-32c.; October, 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,500 bales at 15⅝c., 200 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,100 bales at 15⅝c., 500 bales at 15 19-32c., 100 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 15 19-32c., 1,600 bales at 15 9-16c., 200 bales at 15 17-32c., 100 bales 15 19-32c., 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 1,400 bales at 15 19-32c., 800 bales at 15⅝c., 400 bales at 15 21-32c., 800 bales at 15⅝c.; November, 300 bales at 15 7-16c., 300 bales at 15 15-32c., 100 bales at 15½c., 300 bales at 15 17-32c.; December, 100 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15 15-32c., 600 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15 17-32c., 200 bales at 15 9-16c.; January, 300 bales at 15 19-32c., 200 bales at 15⅝c., 300 bales at 15 21-32c.; March, 500 bales at 16c., 200 bales at 16 1-32c.; April, 200 bales at 16¼c.; May, 200 bales at 16½c.; total, 21,500 bales; grand total, 30,200 bales. The closing prices are 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c. for September, 15 21-32c. for October, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c. for November, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c. for December, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c. for January, 15 13-16c.@15 15-16c. for February, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c. for March. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 938 bales, and thus far this week, 4,829 bales, against 4,861 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,773,656 bales, against 3,591,055 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 10,116 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 63,119 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 111,739 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

CORDAGE—The demand has been on a limited scale for most kinds, with Manila Cordage, size above 12 thread, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (½ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 13c.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Trade in nearly all kinds has been on a very moderate scale, with values quoted as essentially unaltered.

EARTHENWARE—Since the recent somewhat unsatisfactory sales at auction, trade in private channels has been very dull, though buyers have had the advantage as to values.

FISH—Business has been moderately active in Dry Cod, but otherwise rather tame; values, however, have been quoted steady in most instances. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@37½c. for sealed, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair amount of business in State and Western Flour, principally on export account, at generally firm prices. Trade and family brands have been sold in job lots to a moderate extent at steady figures. The sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 65@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 45@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 90@$5 40; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 35, mainly at $5 75@$6 25; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 45; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 45; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 85@$9; St. Louis Extras, $5 15@$9; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales are 6,000 bbls. shipping Extras at $6 15@$6 30. Southern Flour has been in fair demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping, and $6 65@$9 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in steady trade demand, within the range of from $5@$6 10 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair request within the range from $3 40@$4 45 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20 for Caloric, $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 800 bbls., in lots.... Oat-meal quiet at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held 1c.@2c. better on a fair export and a moderate home trade inquiry. There is not, however, quite so much doing, the advanced prices insisted on checking export demand. Sales, 154,000 bushels at $1 10 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1 13@$1 14, No. 2 Chicago; $1 18@$1 19½, No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 12@$1 22, Ungraded Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 20@$1 23, No. 1 Spring; $1 14@$1 21, Old Winter Red Western; $1 16@1 23, New do.; $1 24@$1 26, new Amber Western; $1 25, do. Tennessee; $1 25@$1 35, White Western.... Rye has been quiet; 90c.@$1, new and old, latter an extreme.... Barley has been inactive and nominal.... Barley Malt has been quiet and unchanged.... Corn opened steady and closed a shade firmer, with increased export demand. Sales, 133,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for Western Mixed, chiefly 81½c.@82c.; 82c.@82½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 93c. for White Western.... Oats opened firmer and closed dull and rather weak. Sales, 71,000 bushels at 47c.@54c., new Mixed Western; 50c.—55., new White do., the outside quotations extreme.

HARDWARE—Trade has been quite moderate in most lines since our last, yet holders have been generally confident in their views, and values have been without important change.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for bale Hay has been rather more satisfactory, with old crop shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 65c.@80c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been quite moderately dealt in in a jobbing way, with Oat within the range of 50c.@60c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. New crop Hay has been in moderate request within the range of 60c.@$1 for the various qualities.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at steady figures. Sales have been reported of 900 Wet-salted Texas on private terms.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been reported of 700 bales Jute Butts on private terms, and 700 bales do. at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, the latter price 60 days.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A moderate demand prevails for Laths, which have been quoted steady on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for Eastern ⅌ thousand. Lime has been in comparatively meagre supply and fair request, with Common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 15, and Lump at $1 50@$1 65; State at $1@$1 50 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 50@$4 75; Roman, $4 50; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40 ⅌ bbl. Lumber has been met with a slow sale, in most instances, though purchasers have had any existing advantage as to values. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $14@$17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $23 50@$32; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—In foreign grades business has been limited to the small lots needed by the grocery trade; stock to-night, 1,322 hhds. Cuba, 3,194 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,793 hhds. English islands. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@47½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@47½c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steadily held, but trade has been lighter. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. good strained and low No. 2 at $3 30, and 550 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$5. Strained has been quoted at $2 20@$2 25. Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand on the basis of unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. at 35½c. for merchantable order, and 37c. for New-York bbls.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork opened weak, but later ruled active and firmer; sales have been reported of 4,750 bbls., seller's option September, at $22 45@$22 55; 1,000 bbls., buyer's option September, $22 75; 1,000 bbls., seller's option October, $22 75; job lots quoted $22 75. Prime Mess has been quoted nominally $22. Dressed Hogs have been held ⅛c. higher, quoted at 9c.@9¼c. for grass fed, and 9½c.@9⅞c. for corn-fed. Lard—Western Steam has been in active demand and higher; sales have been reported of 400 tcs. at 14⅝c.@14¾c., cash., closing at 14¾c.; 2,500 tcs., seller's option September, 14½c.@14 9-16c., closing with 14 9-16c. bid; 250 tcs., buyer's option September, 14⅝c.; 500 tcs., seller's option October, 14 9-16c.; 500 tcs., seller's option November, 13 1-16c.; 1,000 tcs., seller's option balance of the year, 11 15-16c.@12c.; 500 tcs., sellers' option, 6 months, 11⅞c.; City Steam has been realizing better prices, with sales reported of 165 tcs. at 14⅛c.@14½, the latter price for a choice lot; of No. 1 City, sales of 80 tcs. have been made at 14c.... Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 15,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, 11¾c.; 500 loose City Pickled Shoulders, 8c., and 1,200 loose City Pickled Hams, 13¾c.@14c.... Bacon has been steady and in moderate demand, with sales reported of 195 bxs. City Long Clear, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Beef has been quiet. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western.... Butter has been weak and less active. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@36c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for extra choice; 21c.@27c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 28c.@31c. for fancy do. Offerings rather more liberal.... Cheese has been in good demand for shipment and home trade purposes at firm prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with much more confidence and business has been limited. Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls. were sold late yesterday at 5⅛c., closing with 5⅛c. bid and 5¼c. asked. A sale of 3,000 bbls. Crude, in shipping order, was made late yesterday at 8⅜c. Refined has been held at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; cases at 17¼c.@20c. Naphtha at 9c.@10c. for Western and City. In Philadelphia the market has been advanced to 12c. for Refined for prompt delivery, checking business.

RICE—Has been comparatively slow of sale, with prices ruling weak. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to very choice; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 50, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—The general market has been quiet; values have not varied essentially. Castile quoted at 9⅜c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing inquiry has been moderate at unchanged quotations. Invoice business very tame. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in active demand and strong on the basis of unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 5,121 hhds., including 3,500 hhds. Cuba at 8c.@8¼c.; 460 do., 8⅛c.; 360 do. at 8 5-16c. for strict good, and 800 hhds. do. on the basis of 8c. for fair. We quote fair Refining strong at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since Aug. 1 have been summed up thus: Receipts, 22,959 hhds., 19,090 bxs., and 13,015 bags; sales, 34,790 hhds., 25,233 bxs., and 149,929 bags, leaving the stock to-day 131,541 hhds., 86,962 bxs., and 91,908 bags, against same time last year, 89,052 hhds., 49,369 bxs., and 299,042 bags.

TALLOW—Has been unsettled and weak, with less demand. Prime City has been quoted at 8⅜c. Sales have been reported of 92,000 ℔s. out of town stock at 8c.@8 5-16c. Stearine has been quiet at 18¼c.@18½c. for Western and City.

WHISKY—Has been ruling firm on a moderate demand; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at $1 03.

FREIGHTS—There have been very few engagements to-day for Grain on account of the firmer rates asked. Otherwise the market has been dull. Tonnage on charter was in good supply, with but little business done, however.... To Liverpool, by steam, 34,000 bushels of Grain at 7¼d.; 24,000 bushels of do. at 7½d.; and, by sail, 175 hhds. of Tobacco at 27s. 6d. Rates for Cotton, Provisions, &c., were quoted nominally steady as previously published. To London, by steam, 12,000 bushels of Grain at 7½d. To Bremen, by sail, 800 cases of Tobacco and 1,500 cases of Starch, on private terms. The charters include an Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, with 3,400 quarters of Grain, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Liverpool, with 2,750 bbls. of Naphtha, at 5s.; a Norwegian ship, hence to Havre, with 3,500 bbls. of Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 3d.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher at $1 for No. 1 Spring; 96c. for No. 2 do. spot; 95¾c., August; 93¾c., September; No. 3 do. 91c.@92c.; Rejected, 86c. Corn excited; prices higher; 67⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed Spot; 67½c., August; 66⅞c., September; Rejected, 66¾c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 43½c. for No. 2; Rejected, 40c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 75c. for No. 2. Barley sold at 92c. Pork active and higher at $22 87½@$23, spot or September; $23 25 buyer September. Lard in fair demand and higher at 14⅞c.@15c., spot or September; 11⅜c. seller all the year. Whiskey sold at 97c.@97½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed unsettled at 92½c.@92⅝c., September. Corn easier at 66⅝c.@66¾c., September; 66⅞c.@67c., buyer September. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 149,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 9,733 bbls.; Wheat, 215,075 bushels; Corn, 87,400 bushels; Oats, 39,480 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 91,611 bushels; Corn, 40,600 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 41,680 bushels; Corn, 42,509 bushels; Oats, 44,260 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal freights firmer; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour active; sales, 1,500 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull, nominal, small sales; White Winter, $1 38; Amber, $1 18; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 20@$1 22; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 10. Corn very active, with an advance of ¾c.@1c.; sales, 75,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, 74c.; 25,000 bushels do., on spot, 74½c.; 8,500 bushels do., on spot, 74¾c. Oats scarce; sales, 5,000 bushels Western at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat firmer at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 3 Red Fall; $1 15¼@$1 15½ for No. 2 Red Winter; October, $1 19. Corn easier at 43½c.@45c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; September, 43¼c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye lower at 90c.@95c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard unchanged at 10¾c. for Steam, December and January. Live Hogs steady; Stockers, $4@$5; light fat, $5@$5 50; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 50; Bacon, $6@$7. Cattle firm for best grades at $2@$3 75 for Texans; $4 50@$6 for good to choice native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, 1,900 Cattle. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Red Western, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 15; Rejected do., $1@$1 08; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 23; White Western, $1 20@$1 25; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 28; do. Amber, $1 30@$1 35; do. White, $1 10@$1 25. Corn firm; White Southern, 93c.@95c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.@83c.; Mixed Western firmer at 79c. Oats firm and in good demand; Southern, 52c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 51c.@52c.; do. White, 54c.@55c. Rye steady. Hay firmer and higher at $18@$20. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—Western quiet and easier; sales at 24c.@25c. Coffee steady; shade better feeling; sales at 18c.@20c. Petroleum firmer; Crude nominally 5c.@5⅛c. Whisky quiet at $1 01@$1 01½, the latter for jobbing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Petroleum—Refined, 11½c.@11⅝c.; August, Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; in bulk, 5c. Flour dull, and for low grades business small and quotations lower. Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 75@$6 50; North-western Family Extra, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 23. Rye steady at 92c. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 86c.@87c. Mixed Western, 85c.@86c. Oats unsettled and lower; White, 51c.@52c.; Mixed, 49c.@51c. Whisky steady at $1 02. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.@33c.; choice Western, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm; prime New-York, 13½c.@13¾c.; Western, 12¾c.@13½c. Eggs scarce; Pennsylvania, 22c.@23c.; Western, 20@22c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—Wheat in fair demand and higher. No. 2 White Wabash, $1 19; No. 3, $1 15½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½; Extra, $1 20; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 09½; September, $1 10½; October, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2, spot, $1 09; September, $1 10. Corn steady; High Mixed, spot and August, 74½c.; September, 69¾c.; Low Mixed, cash and August, 70c.; Yellow, 74½c.; no grade, 69c. Oats steady, at 45c. for No. 1; 43½c. for No. 2, spot and September; 43c. for Michigan. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Flour dull and drooping at $4@$7 50. Corn in fair demand and higher at 88c.@96c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 57c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard in fair demand and firm at 16c.@17c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 14c.@14¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak at $1 02 for No. 1; 95½c. for No. 2; August, 93c.; September, 93c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 41c. for No. 2. Corn firm and higher at 67½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and higher at 83c. for No. 1. Barley firm and higher at 90½c. for No. 2 [illegible] September. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—1,700 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 2,400 bushels New Extra White Michigan on private terms, supposed to be $1 34; Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 28. Corn firm; sales 2,200 bushels at 78c. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted, and $32 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Ship-stuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 70 to the Hudson, and $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—53,600 bushels Wheat; 1,187,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,636 bbls. Flour; 11,800 bushels Oats; 877,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer and higher at 70c.@73c. Oats steady at 43c.@48c. Rye steady at 83c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm; good grades scarce; Western Reserve, 28c.; lower grades unchanged. Pork steady at $23@$23 50. Lard steady; Summer, 14c. Bulk-meats easier; some sales lower; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 40@$12 50; Clear Sides nominally 12¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $9 70@$9 75; Clear Rib Sides, $13@$13 25; Clear Sides, $13 70@$13 75. Whisky steady at 97c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Oats firmer at 55c.@60c. Bacon buoyant at 10½c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 14½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firmer and in improved demand at 15½c.@16½c. Lard stronger at 15½c.@15¾c., for Tierce; 16c.@16½c. for Keg. Sugar—A speculative demand; Fully Fair, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Prime, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 536½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Only light local milling demand for Wheat; no sales; market steady. Corn dull; 81c.@82c. for Western Mixed. Oats in moderate demand, 51c.@52c. for No. 2 Mixed Western, 54c.@55c. for No. 1 do.; sales one car White State delivered at Troy at 53c.; and one car do. to arrive at 53c. Rye quiet; sales, lot of 181 bags Western at 87c. Barley freely offered, but the views of holders are far above those of buyers. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@78c. Oats unchanged at 54c.@55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged at $23 50. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14¾c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, 97c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 10; No. 2, $1 09, closing strong. Corn firm and steady; High Mixed, 75c.; Low Mixed, 74c.; in the ear, on the track, 70c.@71c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 46c.; No. 2, 44c.; White, 47c. Petroleum unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 22; No. 2, $1 15¾; Amber, $1 11½. Corn steady at 73½c. Oats in good demand at 44½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Spirits Turpentine quiet; 32c. Resin firm; $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 731 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,685 head, or 745 cars, against 880 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at firm yesterday's prices on all grades. The scarcity of grass in some of the Western States, owing to drought and the ravages of grasshoppers, has compelled feeders in those sections to glut the market with poor stock. Notwithstanding this prices have been well maintained. Sales of 195 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 963 ℔s. to 1,281 ℔s., at $3 25@$5 57½; 200 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,064 ℔s. to 1,190 ℔s., at $4 75@$5 25; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 966 ℔s. to 1,163 ℔s., at $4@$5 05; 300 head Texas Steers, ranging from 966 ℔s. to 1,095 ℔s., at $3@$4 80; 106 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,182 ℔s. to 1,226 ℔s., at $5 50@$6 05; 40 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,225 ℔s., at $5 65; 20 head Pennsylvania Steers, averaging 1,040 ℔s., at $4 10; 18 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 982 ℔s., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 22,400 head, against 17,000 head for the same time last week. The market was heavy and flat; Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$4 75. Sales of 1,200 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 66 ℔s. to 75 ℔s., at $5 50@$6; 1,000 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 71 ℔s. to 95 ℔s., at $4 40@$4 55. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 1,900, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,900 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, owners demanding ¼c. advance; Michigan Hogs, $5 75@$6 50; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 75. Milch Cows—Receipts about 120 head; trade active; prices range from $30@$55 ⅌ head.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Cattle quiet and steady; receipts, 1,800; prices for best firm; others dull and easy; fair to choice Steers sold at $5 10@$5 90; Texans, $3@$3 50; common to good, $2@$5 50; shipments, 660. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market active and firm at opening; closed rather easier, with a downward tendency; choice to fancy, $7 25@$8 40; medium to good, $6 90@$7 15; inferior to common, $5@$6 75; shipments, 7,000. Sheep dull; receipts, 1,300; prices weak at $3 50@$4 12½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 141 bales; gross, 17 bales; exports, coastwise, 207 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 10,749 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,531 bales; gross, 1,531 bales; exports, coastwise, 103 bales; sales, 82 bales; stock, 4,635 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 3,674 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 399 bales; exports, coastwise, 1 bale; sales, 135 bales; stock, 4,211 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 10 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,940 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 per cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 per cent. Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20s, 1865s, old, 106⅞; 1867s, 109½; Erie Railway Shares, 29½@29¾.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £537,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £9,000. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 47 per cent., is now 48½ per cent.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109⅜; New 5s, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 29¾@30.

PARIS, Aug. 27—P. M.—The Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 2,283,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 8 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d.; sales of deliveries of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 55s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 3,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable October, at 8⅛d.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sugar, 25s. 6d.@26s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 25s.@25s. 3d. for do., afloat.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s.@27s. 3d. Calcutta Linseed, 57s.@57s. 6d.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—There was great excitement in the market to-day, gold fluctuating from 149 to 200, closing at latter figures. Exchange was not quotable.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
84—Gobatchi vs. Gobatchi.
112—Matter of Henry B. Hyde.
179—Park vs. Lane.
182—Ames vs. Redlock.
187—Weber vs. Weber.
188—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
189—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford R. R. Co. vs. Posner.
190—Murchie vs. Abel.
197—Atkin vs. Atkin.
203—Rohe vs. Smith.
204—Ripley vs. Orvis.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5909—Oestinicher vs. Hacker.
5815—Kohn vs. Sternfels, impleaded.
5766—Fleischauer vs. Irving et al.
5794—James vs. Hawley.
—— —Resse vs. Berens.
5850—Bucklin vs. Avery.
5804—Hesse vs. Heerbrandt.
5828—Frohbeser vs. Struder.
5901—Lowenthal vs. Kohn et al.
5677—Bernard vs. Klements et al.

Nos.
5678—Same vs. Same.
5321—Duckworth vs. Smith.
5795—Koehler vs. Burns.
—— —Van Voorhis vs. Cohen.
5852—Cotter vs. Silk Manufacturing Co.
5853—Newbawer vs. Hyde.
5338—Lippman vs. McDonough.
5893—Engel vs. Turner.
5846—Henkil vs. Stahl.
5239—Meyer et al. vs. Degen.
5845—Cheever vs. Shorne.
5037—Cooper vs. Monachesi.

According to the rules, this will be the last day of the August Term.
M. J. POWER, Clerk.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Friedman.

Miller et al. vs. Locke; Cecil vs. Reed et al.; Rothburn vs. Ingersoll; Hulse vs. Freidenheit; Schoenburg vs. Isaacs; Geery vs. Bright; Frecking vs. Pollard; orders granted.

By Judge Speir.

J. F. Badenhop vs. T. J. McCahill et al.; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

A HITCH IN THE TIDE OF FORTUNE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that Henry Colter, who was recently credited with having fallen heir to a large fortune left him by a man who had defrauded him years ago, does not appear to be in a fair way of coming into his fortune after all. Knowlton, the lawyer who advertised for Colter, left him in San Francisco nearly four weeks ago, telling him that he had to go to Oregon on business and would be absent about two weeks. In the meantime he told Colter to prepare proofs of his identity. Colter got his former partner, J. G. Palmer, to come down from Olympia, and collected other evidence, and is fully prepared to show that he is the Henry Colter advertised for. Nothing has been heard from the lawyer since his departure for Oregon, and Colter is becoming uneasy, and Palmer anxious to return to Olympia. Colter is at present working in San Francisco to earn money for current expenses.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Pieault and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY—Mr. Bryant and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others. Matinée at 2:30.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We shall publish in THE TIMES *of Sunday next a story written expressly for this paper by* Mr. DUTTON COOK, *author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," &c., &c., entitled "The story of Dr. Morehead." The managers of* THE TIMES *have arranged with other well-known authors for contributions, the particulars of which will be duly announced.*

A good beginning was made to the campaign in New-Jersey yesterday. A large and spirited convention gave the Republican nomination for Governor by an unanimous vote to Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY. The nomination, and especially given in the way it was, is a high compliment to Mr. HALSEY, but it is evidently one to which his fellow-citizens think he is entitled. He has won the confidence of his State in a remarkable degree, and under his leadership the party will give a good account of itself this Fall. The platform is an exceptionally sensible one. It is devoted to State affairs, and to those aspects of national affairs in which the State is particularly interested. Along with a mild declaration in favor of protection, the platform sets forth tersely the purpose of the Republican party to "maintain inflexibly the faith of the Government to its creditors and secure the speedy resumption of specie payments." This is in strong contrast to the Democratic declarations in Ohio and Missouri, and is far more explicit and uncompromising than the Democratic proposition in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Missouri, besides distinguishing themselves by their declaration in favor of repudiation, yesterday made a very long and cumbrous platform. They "demanded" legislation on the railway question such "as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and exaction"—a great desideratum, as every one will admit, if only the platform had mentioned *what* legislation was referred to; "denounced" the tariff, and "demanded" the repeal of the "revenue tax on distilled and fermented spirits," and "on tobacco." They also declared that the "only necessary step to the removal of the cause of the evils necessarily attendant upon an irredeemable currency" is that "the legal-tender notes be made receivable for duties on imports." This reads like idiotic nonsense, and it is; but it is the exact language of the Democratic politicians of Missouri.

In Pennsylvania, the Democratic leaders were more moderate. But they failed to fulfill the hopes that had been entertained of them. Their friends had promised that they would give an "unequivocal declaration against further inflation of the paper currency and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments." But they could not screw their courage beyond the point of saying "That a steady effort should be made to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety." The notion that the only thing that can be done "with safety" is to commence immediately the redemption of the Government notes in coin does not seem to have reached Pennsylvania yet. But it must come. On other points the Pennsylvania Democrats were eloquent, but not instructive. They share with their party everywhere the dread of what may come if their children are sent to school with negro children; and that appears to be, on the whole, the most important issue perceived at all by the Democrats.

A Joint Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature is considering the details of a plan for filling 700 acres of flats, which are State property, at South Boston, and building across them a grand junction road eleven miles long, connecting seven railroads terminating at the "Hub." The object of this is to give a terminal station, abutting on the main ship channel of Boston Harbor, and affording docks for the accommodation of forty large-sized steamships, as well as room for new elevators and warehouses. The estimated cost of the whole improvement, which, as alleged by those who have presented it to the State's notice, would give Boston the key to the whole railway system of New-England, is $10,000,000.

It is quite evident that the Board of Censors of the Medical Society of the County of New-York have a difficult duty in the proposed suppression of quackery. The law of May 11, 1871, requires that every practitioner of medicine shall be a graduate of some legally-acknowledged school of medicine of this State—whether it be Allopathic, Homeopathic, Eclectic, or otherwise—or else a member of some one of the duly-organized County Medical Societies of any of said recognized schools. All other practitioners of medicine or surgery, not properly enrolled and qualified, are liable to a fine of $250 for each offense against this law. It is now the duty of the New-York County Medical Societies—of all schools—to initiate proceedings against all persons practicing medicine or surgery in this county without a license. Especially, however, it is the business of the Board of Censors above referred to to begin action against every so-called doctor who has not a diploma from some recognized New-York medical school or college, or a license from a duly organized medical society of this county. This all seems clear enough. But it happens that professional jealousies do sometimes interfere with the execution of the best of intentions. It may be added, however, by way of encouragement, that diplomas and licenses are not required from *the* regular school—as one class of practitioners might say—but from *a* regular school. The Board of Medical Censors above referred to are Drs. JOHN C. PETERS, GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, HORACE T. HANKS, ANDREW M. SMITH, and ABRAHAM JACOBI. They will need all their wisdom, wit, and discretion if they do their whole duty.

Law and order do not readily return in Arkansas. Since the interminable Brooks-Baxter row, there has been a yeasty sort of commotion all over the State. An agent of the Department of Justice was sent from Washington to Arkansas with documentary evidence to be used in the proposed proceedings against BRITTAIN, United States Marshal of the Western District of that State. He has returned in great dismay, having found that armed bands were lying in wait to seize upon him and his evidence. Four stages, it is said, have already been stopped by these fellows, with the expectation of finding the evidence-bearing messenger. It looks like a hard case that the armed partisans of a Government officer should be able to hold the country against the Government's agent. If Gen. CUSTER gets safely back from the Sioux country, we should say he might find employment at least as useful as picnicking in the Black Hills, in escorting the Attorney General's papers to their destination in Western Arkansas.

IS IT TO BE REPUDIATION?

On the 15th of July of the present year, the Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana adopted a resolution demanding the payment of the interest on the national bonds in greenbacks, instead of gold. On Wednesday last the Democratic Convention of Ohio introduced a similar resolution into their platform. Yesterday the Democrats of Missouri did the same thing. We must, therefore, assume that in these three very important States the Democratic Party is in favor of a measure which is universally regarded as one of partial repudiation, and which would, in all probability, prove the stepping-stone to entire repudiation. All the considerations which are involved in the issue have been very thoroughly discussed in years past—notably in 1868—and Democratic papers in our own State have often said that the "greenback" proposition was dead. In reality, it not only is far from being dead, but it seems likely to become one of the great questions which are destined to control the politics of the future.

We do not wish to bring this subject before our readers merely from a party point of view, but as one which is of national interest and importance, and therefore ought to be carefully watched and closely followed. There can be no doubt whatever that the idea expressed at the Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri Conventions is held by a very large proportion of the people. The Republican Party is entirely free from it—so much must be recorded as a simple matter of fact. But in the West and South-west—to say nothing of the South, which is the unknown quantity in politics—the Democratic Party appears to be very largely in favor of it, and its strength is certainly not declining. The persons who hold the bonds are comparatively few in number, and we do not suppose that those bonds have ever been bought very largely by Democrats. We all remember the abuse of the "bloated bond-holder" which has from time to time proceeded from the Democrats. There is very little room for doubt that if the party came back to power, the interest on the bonds would very shortly cease to be paid in gold. This is a prospect which ought to be fairly faced here, and which we may be sure will be thought over abroad, not without some alarm.

Is the general sentiment of the country in favor of the proposal in question? We hope it is not; but still we are told that the Democrats are making progress. The elections during the next two years will afford a more conclusive test than we can arrive at by inference or argument, but we think everybody must admit that the advocates of the "Pendletonian heresy" are more numerous and active to-day than they once seemed likely to become. People will see this everywhere, and the effect will doubtless be to injure the credit of the securities in question, especially in other countries. The tendency to invest savings in these bonds will not be increased by the manifest tendency of one great party to evade a portion of the obligation which they are supposed to carry with them. The capitalist will naturally say: "These bonds are evidently unpopular in the United States; a large class of the people every now and then come forward and denounce the payment of the interest in gold as an outrage upon the ordinary tax-payer. By and by the question may be raised, why pay the bonds at all? When once repudiation has begun who shall say where it will stop? Such a movement is apt to become more popular as it goes on, after it has once received a start." Such will be the reasoning of many persons at a distance, and it would not be surprising if the first effects of it were seen within the next three months.

It is a great misfortune that the standing of the bonds in the financial markets of Europe should be incessantly struck at from the United States—but if the people are really behind the movement, what can be said? For our own parts, we retain the opinion which we have always held, that the people will not consent to the breach of faith involved in the greenback proposition, but we cannot be suspected of party-blindness if we add that the only security against this breach of faith is the continued retention of the Republicans in power. For they have always opposed repudiation, big or little, direct or indirect. They are known to be in favor of discharging our obligations to the very last cent. It has been one of their leading principles, by virtue of which they have won many victories. In this respect, as in many others, they have been far better exponents of true Democratic government than the opposite party, which has devoted itself to the work of stirring up class against class. The Ohio Democrats, for instance, talk of the payment of the interest of bonds in coin as "an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborer for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bond-holder"—as mischievous and shameless a piece of demagogism as was ever heard of in this world. Here we have the poor laborer pitted once more against the "bloated bond-holder." Some people may laugh at all this, and say that it is mere idle folly. We confess that we are not quite sure of that. In 1868 the proposition was submitted to a vote and defeated. Yet here it is again, six years afterward, not even scotched, much less killed. The Democrats of State after State—three States out of four that have met in convention within a month—have declared in favor of partial repudiation. How far does this course represent the feeling of the people? We do not know. We may have a firm belief and hope on the subject, but there can be no certain knowledge until the people have once more been heard from at the polls. The Republican Party is faithful to its old principles, but it remains to be seen whether the people are prepared still to stand by the Republican Party, or to substitute for it the party which undoubtedly would reverse much of the legislation of the last dozen years.

POLITICAL FOLLY IN MISSOURI.

We acknowledge that Missouri politics is a puzzle that no man can find out. During the war of the rebellion, when the DRAKES, BROWNS, "Claybanks," and Radicals were making things very lively in the Republican Party. President LINCOLN used to say that the politics of Missouri worried him more than the entire conduct of the war. Things drifted along in chaos until 1872, when the friends of Mr. GRATZ BROWN, having gone home from Cincinnati with that eminent statesman on the "National Liberal Republican ticket," undertook to settle everything once for all. A mosaic ticket was made up, with much cackling on the part of the "Liberals," and with many wry faces on the Democratic side. SILAS WOODSON, Democrat, was nominated for Governor, and the rest of the ticket was divided between the two factions, Democratic and Liberal, the former taking the lion's share of the plunder. The Liberals, however, got the nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Register of Lands; their partners took the rest. The ticket was elected by about 35,000 majority, or over 3,000 votes more than were cast for the Greeley and Brown electors. The experiment does not seem to have been a successful one. It is freely admitted by all parties that the present Administration has been one of the worst the State has ever seen. Not a man can be renominated to-day. Worse than this, the ex-rebel element in the State, cheered by the assistance given by the misguided Liberals, refused to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," or even to fill it up. Ex-Confederate Colonels swaggered into public office, and the old-time fire-eaters crowded to the front, threatening dire things upon any man who fought the rebels during "the late unpleasantness." Terrified by the tempest which they had helped to raise, the silly Liberals clamored for a new party. They begged that the Republicans would help them form an organization that should take in the more liberal Democrats, divide offices fairly, and—particularly—get at the State Treasury.

In this state of things the Democratic Convention assembled at Jefferson City. The Liberals were calmly brushed aside, and the unterrified proceeded to "arraign the National Republican Administration" for sundry acts. Comically enough, their arraignment begins with the Poland Libel law, as it is called; takes the venerable Credit Mobilier business by the throat, and then wrathfully hangs to the salary grab, "like a puppy to a root." The rest of the platform, except the financial utterances—which we have elsewhere noticed—is the merest padding. Of course, there is the usual Democratic groan over the Civil Rights bill, as well as the usual persistent demand for a White Man's Government. To this complexion have come at last the followers of GRATZ BROWN in 1872. The men that sounded the "old rebel yell" for the Cincinnati nominees in that year have thrown their timid and deluded accomplices overboard. They are marching for the State Treasury, and they propose to divide with nobody. No absurd new party is to beat these men. If defeated by anybody, they must be defeated by Republicans. If there is now to be any combination against the ultraists nominated by the Democrats at Jefferson City, it must be under the regular Republican organization of the State. A party that gave a Republican majority of 25,883 in 1868, and cast a vote of 119,196 in 1872, is not likely to surrender its party machinery and banner now. But the present offensive Administration of the State, as well as the present defiant attitude of the pro-rebel element, is justly chargeable to the folly of the Liberals. How do they like their work?

ICELAND AND CIVILIZATION.

The interest which has recently been taken in Iceland is not without a rational foundation. There is much to be learned by more wealthy nations from that barren part of the earth's surface.

It is often taken for granted that the richer a country becomes the more civilized it will necessarily be. This idea, it is true, is never stated directly in words. It is probably seldom allowed even to take a definite form in the mind. But it is one of those propositions—of which there are so many on all subjects—that are quietly assumed and rarely disputed, although their incorrectness would at once be evident if they were put into determinate language. Such ideas are often very mischievous. The one of which we are speaking is, in many connections, exceedingly so. A universal prevalence of the feeling that the progress of wealth is identical with the progress of civilization would, in any community, be incalculably disastrous. Its prevalence, even to the extent to which it actually exists, is, in a great variety of respects, eminently deleterious to the best interests of society.

The accounts we have of the Icelanders all concur in representing them as a people who in popular education, in orderly conduct, and in essential refinement of manners, compare not unfavorably with any nation in the world. Nor is this mere poetry or romance. Iceland has not been a country in which novelists and poets have been especially fond of locating fanciful scenes of happiness and innocence. Nor have the travelers who have visited the island been generally by any means of a very imaginative class. There is, probably, no part of the world of which we have received more matter-of-fact and unwarped descriptions of the state of affairs. That pauperism and crime are less prevalent than in almost any part of Europe or America of the same population, that the masses of the people possess a degree of intelligence scarcely, if at all, exceeded by the masses in Northern Germany and the United States, and yet that the people are what we should consider exceedingly poor, are facts which are abundantly attested, and which should not be passed by without attentive consideration.

We have not the slightest disposition to advocate primitive simplicity of living as a panacea for the evils which affect modern society. We have no idea that any of our great cities would be better than they are if the people should all resort to the style of living of the Icelanders. At the same time, a reference to that style of living may serve to show that some of the most essential elements of civilization may exist in a community of exceedingly simple habits and customs. It is by no means necessary to the value of the lesson thus taught that such habits and customs should be practically adopted.

There will undoubtedly be, in the course of the next few years, a great deal more travel to Iceland than there has ever been before. From that rugged island, European and American tourists will bring home no specimens of the fine arts and no manufactured articles of remarkable fineness and beauty, no descriptions of the interior of palaces, and no drawings of magnificent public buildings. They will bring, it is true, much that is curious and interesting to scientific men, and many photographs and descriptions of grand and impressive natural scenery; but this will not be their principal contribution to the general stock of valuable information. Of far more worth than anything else that they will bring home will be the knowledge they will be able to communicate in regard to a people who furnish, perhaps, the most remarkable proof the world has ever seen that poverty is not necessarily productive of coarseness, and that simplicity is not necessarily accompanied by ignorance. It is to be feared, by the way, that if the island should become a fashionable ground for tourists, it would do the Icelanders themselves little good. Rich travelers with plenty of money in their pockets do not usually improve a rural population. But the six or seven hundred miles of ocean between Iceland and the nearest point of Scotland or the Continent will be likely to prevent very much harm from being done in this manner to its people.

NEW-YORK AND PARIS.

The French capital has nearly double the population of New-York, and it is rather curious to compare, by the aid of some statistics recently published by M. MAXIME DU CAMP, the analogies which exist between certain social aspects of the two cities. In the perennial sources of pauperism and crime, Paris is in a much worse plight than New-York. M. DU CAMP estimates that there is in the French capital a permanent army of 200,000 loafers and beggars, who begin the day with the slenderest possible idea as to how they are to get through it. If this estimate be even approximately correct, it is not very difficult to find a key to the excesses perpetrated under the Commune, or to understand the acceptance which the "democratic and social" revolution is always likely to secure in Paris. Greatly as New-York is cursed with a class hovering between crime and beggary, it is fortunately exempt from anything like a proportion of ten per cent. of its population having a steady tendency toward social anarchy. Last Winter we had some rather alarming statistics of station-house lodgers, which went to show that 30,000 people sought every week the casual shelter afforded by the Police authorities. When duly analyzed, it was found that these figures represented not more than 5,000 different individuals. Even with the exceptional inducements held out by New-York last Winter to vagrants and beggars from all the surrounding country, the total number of persons in receipt of public charity in any of its forms could hardly have exceeded 20,000. Had the condition of the City been as bad as that of Paris in its normal state, we should have had over 100,000 persons, exclusive of those in the public institutions, living between the soup-kitchens and the station-houses.

A fitting counterpart to the statistics of Parisian vagabondage is to be found in the number of its drinking-saloons. M. DU CAMP classifies these as follows: 180 singing saloons, 238 dancing rooms, and 25,000 wine or spirit shops. That is to say, for every seventy-five of the men, women, and children of the population of Paris there is one public drinking place. In New-York we have got the number of saloons up to about 7,800, or say one to every 130 of the population. This is so alarming a proportion that it can hardly be called a consolation to find that another community is much worse off. Statistics in the case, however, may be likely to mislead. Though drunkenness has notoriously increased in Paris since the reign of the Commune, that vice, and all the crimes which attend it, are undoubtedly far less prevalent than in New-York. The Parisian workman's morning dram of white wine is calculated to nourish a rather more dangerous "worm" than that which it is supposed to kill, but it is a far less deleterious beverage than that imbibed under similar circumstances in New-York. No estimate is made of the inroads which the 25,000 wine shops of Paris make upon the earnings of its 404,000 workmen, but they must be considerable. Nor is it at all unlikely that the gains of the 411,000 women who make a living in Paris by manual labor are seriously affected by the same influence.

Among the curiosities of the social statistics of Paris with which we have no returns of even approximate accuracy to put in comparison, may be mentioned the following: There are 5,952 rag-pickers who live by the refuse of the French capital, and have a regular exchange at a village in the suburbs where transactions of considerable magnitude take place. One or two of these gentry are said to be millionaires. Paris has 3,016 flower merchants, who support quite a small army of itinerant vendors. We suppose it must be accepted as a sign of a Bonapartist revival that six million bunches of violets (the floral emblem of the Empire) were sold last year. Paris has 935 lawyers entitled to practice in the courts, besides 836 graduates of the law schools, who have not yet taken full rank in the profession. There are 1,726 doctors, 353 dentists, and 734 apothecaries in Paris. Hotels and boarding or lodging houses of all grades number 11,545, and the daily average of people who occupy lodgings in Paris is found from the Police records to to be about 136,000. The daily arrivals of strangers in this favorite haunt of the pleasure-seekers of all nations are said to number 2,305. The income which Paris derives from its floating population is, probably, without any parallel in the world, being certainly not less than fifty millions of dollars a year.

CALIFORNIA.

The depression which weighed for some years upon every branch of business in California has at length ceased. The event which had been expected to bring untold prosperity to the State—the completion of the Pacific Railroad—caused at first only disaster. The new communication changed at once the distributing centres, and brought in a new competition. San Francisco, which had been the central point for all the produce of the State, from which it was distributed by sea and land, found itself stripped of a portion of its trade, and many of the products of the mountain districts and of Nevada were at once conveyed by the railroad to the East.

The trading and manufacturing community suddenly discovered that they must compete with men accustomed to reduce expenses to a low point, and who therefore could undersell them on their own markets—the dealers and manufacturers of the Central West and the Eastern States. A great deal of local California business was accordingly cut up by the roots; this reacted, of course, on the agricultural interest, and for a time the whole State was depressed in its financial condition. The people saw themselves obliged to enter on a new career of economy and close attention to small profits. The change to old Californians was naturally not very agreeable. But all who understood the real condition of the State foresaw that this temporary depression was only a preparation for a new and more healthy prosperity. Whatever was likely to increase the immigration of labor to the State must in time add to its wealth, and a railroad connecting the vast agricultural resources of the Pacific coast with the foreign and native laborers on the Eastern coast must especially develop the great wealth of California—the products of its soil. Economy is the condition of all financial success, and the cheaper the commodities brought to the State, the better for the people in the long run.

The latest California papers bring evidence of the new and encouraging development of nearly all products of the soil in that region. The State has evidently entered on a fresh course of prosperity. The railroad is carrying on a numerous immigration, and within two months and a half it is believed that ten thousand persons have settled in the State. New crops have been attempted, during the past year, in a larger extent of territory than heretofore, and it looks now as if both cotton and tobacco would become profitable products of certain districts. In one locality, near Gilroy, a yield is mentioned of 2,000 pounds to the acre on a plot of 400 acres, which gave a net profit of over $1,000 per acre, making an aggregate net profit on this farm of some $500,000. Wheat, as is well known, is the great product of the State, and this year it is estimated that there will be a yield of 40,000,000 bushels, and a quantity for export equal to 750,000 tons—worth, at two cents a pound, $30,000,000. The vine product is larger this year than ever before, and it is believed that the production of wine will average 600 gallons per acre, or nearly twice the French average, and three times that of Germany. Some ten million gallons of wine will, probably, be produced during the present year. The preparation of dried and canned fruits, which will always be one of the principal exports of California, owing to her distance from market, has gone on at an increasing rate, and certain new processes of drying have been introduced which promise well. The railroad permits a limited export of fresh fruit and vegetables, provided they be early, and California asparagus is found in the Chicago markets long before the local vegetable is ready for sale. The pears and grapes reach even this coast, and are scattered all through the central mountain districts of the Union. New products, like cocoanut-oil, and a species of grass (*alfalfa*) which grows in very dry soil, and is a great favorite with cattle, and may be a substitute for jute in the manufacture of bags, are spoken of. The semi-tropical products are succeeding wonderfully, such as olives, oranges, lemons, and the like; and the bananas, date-palm, guava, tamarind, custard apple, licorice, and indigo plant have all been introduced. The guava is grown as far north as Sonoma Valley; the custard apple flourishes in the southern districts; the date-palm seems to succeed as well as the orange. Whether the others will succeed, remains yet to be determined.

Immense efforts are made throughout the State to add to the agricultural area by the reclamation of the marsh land, and a single company near San Francisco is converting 20,000 acres of marsh into good wheat lands. With all this prosperous agricultural condition of the State, we trust soon to hear of a more careful and saving method of farming, and a more skillful manufacture of wine. The burning of the wheat straw is a bit of California wastefulness, and the little effort made to change crops and retain the fertilizing properties of the soil will bring, ere long, its severe penalty to the California farms. Of the careless production of wine, and the losses to the State in consequence, we have spoken enough in these columns.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In consequence of Mr. Toole's continued indisposition, Mr. Dan Bryant appeared last evening at Wallack's, in two of those Irish specialties in which he has achieved quite a reputation. These were Mr. John Brougham's two-act serio-comic drama "The Irish Emigrant," and "Handy Andy." In the former, Mr. John Drew was wont to gain ample applause, and his brother, Frank Drew, following in his footsteps, made a great deal of the character of *Tim O'Brien*. Mr. Bryant also extracts abundant fun out of the character. It is, however, in the eccentric rôle of the Irish servant that he is principally successful. It is brimful of humor, and the actor's slightest efforts are suggestive of merriment. During a recent visit to Europe, he played the part in the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, when he won his way into unbounded favor with his Irish auditors. Although the time for rehearsal was very short, Mr. Bryant was well supported by the members of the company, and there were no noticeable lapses. The "Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night, and at the matinée.

Mr. Toole will, in all probability, be able to resume his engagement on Monday evening. His sprained ankle still confines him to his room, and he cannot even stand up; but as there is now no pain in the injured part when free from pressure, it is believed that the rest which he will have between this and Monday will restore him sufficiently to enable him to appear.

THE PRESIDENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

RECEPTION AT MIDDLEBORO, VINEYARD GROVE, AND OTHER POINTS.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 27.—President Grant and party, en route for Vineyard Bluffs, reached here about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and received a warm greeting from a large crowd that had gathered at the depot. At Fall River the President was met by Gov. Talbot, and formally welcomed to Massachusetts. His reception at the principal towns, where brief stoppages were made, have been very cordial. The party is composed of President Grant and wife, Vice President Wilson, Surgeon General Barnes, wife and daughter, Gen. Babcock and wife, Gen. Horace Porter, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Marshall Jewell, Hon. J. W. Kellogg, and Hon. Chas. Benedict, of Connecticut; Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., of New-York; Geo. M. Pullman and wife, and others, including quite a delegation of prominent Massachusetts men. At Wood's Hole the party embarked on the steamer River Queen, and were conveyed across Vineyard Sound to the Bluffs. The President is expected to visit Provincetown, Cape Cod, on Friday, in anticipation of which a committee of reception has been appointed by the citizens, and other arrangements made to extend a warm welcome. It being the first instance of a President of the United States visiting the Cape, much interest is manifested in the event, and a great gathering of people of that section is expected.

VINEYARD GROVE, Mass., Aug 27.—President Grant and his party arrived here at 3:30 o'clock today, and were received at Vineyard Highlands Wharf in an elegantly decorated horse-car, which conveyed the President to Bishop Haven's cottage. He was there welcomed to the camp-ground by Rev. M. J. Talbot, President of the Camp-meeting Association. The President replied, "Thank you, sir." He was soon after conducted to the tabernacle and introduced to an immense assemblage of people, who cheered loudly. The introduction of Vice-President Wilson, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Jewell, and Gov. Talbot, followed, and after the singing by the congregation of "My country 'tis of thee," the distinguished guests retired.

The President on the way here was received with salutes at Falmouth and Wood's Hole.

COGGIA'S SECOND COMET.

Prof. Lewis Swift communicates to the Rochester *Union*, under date of Aug. 26, the following in relation to the new comet discovered by Coggia at Marseilles: "Another comet was discovered by Coggia on the morning of Aug. 20. I tried yesterday morning to find it, but clouds prevented. This morning at the critical interval between the ending of lunar and commencing of solar twilight, the sky being remarkably clear, I detected it after some ten minutes' search but little removed from its position when discovered, which, for a wonder, was transmitted correctly by cable. I find its principal feature to be its faintness, being not one-fifth as bright as the one discovered some four weeks ago. I do not expect to be able to see it again till the withdrawal of the moon, as it is too faint to be seen in moonlight. It has no nucleus or tail, and instead of being circular, as so faint a comet should be, it is elongated in the direction of the sun. It hardly seems admissible that it can be owing to a first effort at the formation of a tail, unless its faintness is more owing to its greater distance from the earth than from the sun. It is moving slowly toward the south-east, and is probably moving nearly toward or from the earth. It is situated in about R. A. four hours and ten minutes. Declination north 26°, or about 5° north of east of the seven stars in the constellation of Taurus. It can therefore be seen only in the morning sky.

THE CASE OF REIL.

The Quebec *Mercury* of Tuesday says: "The report of the North-west Committee makes it certain that Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald did give Archbishop Taché to understand that they would use their influence with the Imperial Government to obtain an amnesty for the actors in the Red River rebellion. The Archbishop acted on this intimation, and made use of it to quiet the commotion in Red River. The promise was not made by persons who had the power to grant an amnesty, or who were in a position to give constitutional effect to their advice. The promise, such as it was, probably produced the effect intended. The question will arise whether effect ought not to be given to a promise made under the circumstances; and it will probably call for decision next session of the Dominion Legislature."

EX GOV. CURTIN.

The Bellefonte (Penn.) *Watchman*, published at the home of Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, says: "We are not specially authorized to speak for him, but the country may take our word for it that Gov. Curtin is not any longer acting with the Republican or Radical Party, nor has he for a long time. Be assured, Democrats and Conservative white citizens of Pennsylvania, that we shall have the assistance and the best wishes of Andrew G. Curtin for Democratic success this Fall. He is with us, heart and soul; and, although we have not heard him so state, we believe that his eloquent words will be heard for us upon the stump."

WASHINGTON.

APPEALS FROM CUSTOMS OFFICERS DECISIONS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS AND LAWYERS LOOKING FOR FEES—THE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS—ORGANIZED DEFIANCE OF LAW IN ARKANSAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The cases of appeals from Custom-houses in regard to the classification of worsted dress goods and Italian cloths continue to be very numerous. Although the difference between these goods is somewhat difficult to determine, it has been found that in nearly all the cases where the Appraisers have sent samples of the respective goods to the department their decisions have been sustained. In most of the cases, however, concerning which the importers complain as to a question of fact, the evidence for determining the fact has passed out of the possession of the Government with the goods. Consequently the Treasury is, for the most part, compelled to sustain the decisions of these officers. An agent of the house of E. S. Jaffray & Co., of New-York, who was here yesterday, states that a large proportion of the appeals now sent up are forwarded solely on the responsibility of Custom-house brokers and lawyers whose main purpose seems to be to secure their customary fees. This, he stated, had frequently been the case in his own firm, and he knew that it was true of others. These petty technical appeals cumber the docket of the Customs division, and tend greatly to delay the decision on important cases, as they require the same labor as appeals involving large sums.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

The Treasury officials state that the receipts from Customs for this month will aggregate $16,500,000, and that the internal revenue will reach $8,500,000. The receipts from internal revenue to-day aggregate $7,425,000. The Treasury officers continue to regard the prospects for the successful negotiation of the remainder of the five per cent. loan as very favorable. The first small installment of two millions of bonds has arrived in England. A sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine the progress which the subscribers have made with them. As the money market continues to be favorable, it is believed that they will be all negotiated at very advantageous rates. The subscribers have one special advantage in negotiating them now, which did not exist in the early negotiations of this loan. These United States bonds are now the only national loan upon the London market; while, when the former bonds were being negotiated, they were completing with the Russian and French loans.

KUKLUX IN ALABAMA.

An agent of the Department of Justice, who was sent to Arkansas with the documents designed to be used as evidence in the proposed indictment of United States Marshal Brittain, of the Western District of that State, has returned, bringing renewed indications of organized Kukluxism in that State. He was unable to reach his destination with the documents, and was advised at Little Rock that it would be impossible for him to proceed, as the stages were all closely watched, and he would be waylaid for the purpose of securing the evidence. Four stages, they said, had been stopped in the expectation that he was in them.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Commission of Hon. Marshall Jewell to be Postmaster General was received at the White House this morning from Long Branch, where it was sent for the signature of the President. As soon as the new Postmaster General takes the oath of office the present Postmaster General, J. W. Marshall, will tender his resignation, and will probably be appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, a position which he held prior to his present appointment.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Commission of Engineers to report on the improved plan of an outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi has left for Europe, and will visit the Po, Danube, and Rhine, in order to personally inspect those rivers, and to obtain such information as may be applicable to the Mississippi.

SUICIDE OF A CLERK.

Wallace McKendry, a clerk in the Adjutant General's office, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol through the head. He came here during the war as a member of a Maine regiment.

DETAILED AS PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Iowa State University, Iowa City.

VICE CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Emil Lindburg as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Louis, Mo.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,379,623; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,135,000; coin, including $30,987,600 in coin certificates, $73,384,636; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. From the present date the National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department has given notice to the banks for about $2,000,000 of legal tenders to reimburse the Treasury for notes of their issue redeemed. A call for $1,250,000 more will be made in a day or two, as soon as the amount is [illegible]. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $622,056. The amount of national-bank currency received to-day for redemption was $455,970.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Arthur B. Speyers has been ordered to the Richmond; Midshipman Charles B. T. Moore ordered to duty on the North Pacific station; Surgeon Frank L. Dubois ordered to the Michigan; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont detached from the Michigan, and placed on waiting orders.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano has returned to Washington, and was busily engaged with the affairs of the Interior Department to-day. Commissioner Baker, of the Pension Bureau has returned, after an absence of six weeks in Minnesota, and resumed the duties of his office.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Potsdam (St. Lawrence County) *Courier and Freeman* closes [illegible] in this State with the following suggestion: "After a moment's reflection no one will venture to characterize the coming Fall election in New-York [illegible] to the general [illegible]. We hope every Republican caucus and convention in the State during the next two months will be attended by every Republican voter in the district [illegible] will be asked to vote for men emphatically the people's choice."

A WILL DECLARED INOPERATIVE.

A decision, says the Ithaca *Journal*, has been reached by Judge Smith, Surrogate of Cortland County, in the celebrated Shaw contested will case. Daniel J. Shaw, whose will and codicil were presented for probate, died at Homer, Cortland County, on the 20th of December, 1873, at the age of eighty-eight or ninety years. The inventory of his personal property was over $292,000, and his real estate is worth $15,000, making in all an estate of about $307,000. The will, dated Feb. 8, 1872, and the codicil dated Dec. 11, 1873, together give [illegible] besides certain real estate, $1,000 each to five institutions in Auburn, $1,000 to Dr. Head, and the balance of $275,000 [illegible] Hiram Crandall, John Douglass, and Aaron Sager. Mr. Shaw was a bachelor, and left no widow or lineal descendants, but his relatives are [illegible] four years [illegible] and numerous descendants of deceased brothers and sisters. Judge Smith holds that [illegible] will nor the [illegible] what the [illegible] that want of [illegible] to transfer [illegible] nel to three [illegible] bate of both [illegible] that this [illegible] erty, will be appealed.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION AT TRENTON YESTERDAY.

GEORGE A. HALSEY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM—SPEECH OF SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Republican State Convention of New-Jersey was held yesterday in Trenton, and resulted in the unanimous nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey for the office of Governor. The other candidates for the nomination were Hon. Amos Clarke, Hon. John Hill, and Gen. Sewell, and though each of these gentlemen controlled a large influence, and would have fitly represented the party in the ensuing election, it was apparent that their general strength was not comparable with that of Mr. Halsey, nor would their chances of success be proportionately great. Indeed, from the first Mr. Halsey's claims appeared indisputable, and the chances of the other candidates were exceedingly slim.

Yesterday's issue of THE TIMES correctly explained the position of the parties up to a late hour on Thursday evening, and, as intimated, the impression was rapidly gaining ground that so evident was the sense of the delegates in favor of Mr. Halsey, that a project was set on foot with a view to the withdrawal of the opposing candidates. To the credit of the latter it may fittingly be urged that in their action there was a total absence of personal aggression or a desire for a nomination for merely selfish ends, and that their conduct evinced the sincerity of their professions of sacrificing all private considerations in the interest of the party. The utmost harmony and good feeling characterized their discussions, and a determination was reached to ascertain the sense of the various delegations on the subject. Meetings of the delegates from the various counties were accordingly convened in the several parlors of the American House and the Tremont Hotel, and a vote taken upon the question at issue. Union, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Burlington declared for Mr. Clarke; Bergen, Passaic, Morris, and, to some extent, Sussex and Hunterdon, were in favor of Mr. Hill. Gen. Sewell had a very respectable following from his own and other districts, but when it came to consider Mr. Halsey's support it was found vastly greater than that of the combined votes of the other candidates. In the interest of harmony and party fellowship it was resolved to nominate Mr. Halsey unanimously, and this the convention subsequently did.

A more harmonious political body never assembled than that which convened at 12 o'clock at Taylor Opera-house. The vast auditorium and galleries were crowded to excess, and all entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and support of the general candidate. The platform was crowded with a number of prominent Republican politicians, including Secretary Robeson, Senator Frelinghuysen, Cortlandt Parker, Rev. Dr. Hanlon, Amos Clark, John Hill, E. A. Hobart, Speaker of the Assembly; State Senators Sewell, Potts, Stone, &c. After the usual preliminaries with reference to the appointment of committees on resolutions, rules, credentials, &c., the platform of the party was read. It will be seen to refer mainly to local affairs, the passage of the General Railroad law, and the separation of the Legislature from the corrupting influences of railroad monopolies. Its expression of renewed confidence in the Administration of Gen. Grant, and the resolution embodying the wish for the resumption of specie payments, are of general interest; while the general features of the programme commend themselves to the consideration of the citizens of the State. A vote by districts was then taken, and a unanimous vote was given for Mr. Halsey. The delegations from Camden and one or two other counties, however, expressed their personal preferences for other gentlemen, whom they did not name; but, in deference to the clearly expressed wish of the convention, they voted for Mr. Halsey, whose record and fitness for the position they gladly acknowledged. Mr. Halsey was then nominated, with immense cheers, which were again and again renewed. He was loudly called upon to deliver an address, but it was found he had left the city in the early morning, and Senator Frelinghuysen was then introduced. His speech, which is appended, was regarded as a particularly able effort, and his portrayal of the early history, struggles, triumphs, and prospects of the Republican Party carried with it much force. The picture which he drew of the present miserable war of races, so called, in the South, and the warning he gave the Southern Democrats, seemed to strike a sympathetic chord in the breasts of hearers, and elicited great applause. Speeches were also made by Secretary Robeson and Senator Cattell, eulogistic of the character and services of Mr. Halsey.

Mr. Halsey is a self-made man, and not a politician in the sense in which it is generally understood. Like thousands of others whose commercial ability, integrity, and straightforwardness has placed them in high positions, he commenced life in humble circumstances, and his prosperity is due solely to his own industry and ability. During the war he had large business contracts with the Government. In 1860 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected in 1861, and upon the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in 1862, he was appointed Assessor of the Fifth District of New-Jersey. In 1866 he was elected to Congress; in 1868 he was renominated, but was defeated, and in 1870 he was re-elected. Through his influence a variety of institutions in Jersey for benevolent purposes have been placed upon a solid basis, and no enterprise tending to the public good has failed to receive his cordial indorsement. He is at present President of the Newark Industrial Exposition, and one of the Commissioners of the new lunatic asylum. Of his success in the campaign the party do not entertain a doubt.

The proceedings of the convention opened by the nomination by Mr. Potts of J. Wyman Jones, of Hudson County, as Chairman. The nomination was carried.

Mr. Jones cordially acknowledged the compliment paid him, and he assured the convention that it was an honor unexpected and undeserved. They were the representatives of the dominant party in New-Jersey, and their proceedings should be characterized by a large discretion, by candor and dignity, and by laying aside all merely personal considerations; they should fix their eyes upon the public good. [Applause.] If they did that—if they presented as candidate for Governor of the State a fair representative of the Republican Party, their action would be ratified by the people of New-Jersey. He had heard it said that the mission of the Republican Party was ended, but it was, indeed, upon a glorious mission. There was not a Republican within that large assemblage whose heart did not throb with emotions of gratitude and pride as he called to mind the birth, the triumphs, and the grand achievements of the Republican Party. [Applause.] It was to this party we owed it that the United States of America were not blotted out from the map of the world; it was to that party we owed it that there was not upon the face of this broad land one human being so poor that he did not possess the priceless boon of freedom, [applause;] and if amid the rise and fall of nations this Republic should live for ten thousand years, there will not be in its histories any pages that will record such gigantic strides toward the perfection and establishment of civil liberty upon a permanent basis as the pages that record the history of this party. It was to be remembered on that occasion that their opponents did not look with the same approval upon the great measures which were introduced and carried forward through this mighty party, and which found a permanent place in the Constitution and laws of the land, as they did. They looked upon the great war as a war which destroyed an immense amount of property in human flesh; they looked upon the great deed as an incubus, which they would be glad at the first opportunity to repudiate, and they looked upon the Republican Party as one more intent to retain public office and to subserve their own interests than the great interests of the country. And carrying out their views into practical work they had already organized in one portion of the country a party whose banner is the white man's party, a party that ignores the rights of all colored men and whose groundwork is that no negro has any rights that a white man is bound to respect. In another portion of the country where they have obtained local success the country has been amazed at the arrogance and persecuting spirit exhibited. In New-Hampshire all the public office-holders were removed simply because they were Republicans, and their places have been filled solely by party men. Were they prepared, he asked, that such measures whether of a national or State character should be introduced into their own State? Were they prepared to surrender, as Republicans, all that they had gained by this immense cost of treasure and of life? Were they ready to turn over the State to the Democratic Party, however respectable some of its members may be? No; the mission of the Republican Party was not ended. The recent bugle blast of the Democratic Executive Committee was full of unsupported charges of fraud and corruption. Now they well knew that such charges came with a bad grace from their opponents. They had not forgotten that in the last hours of Democratic power the [illegible] war, and to place law at defiance. It was a bold and daring robbery, the like of which was never known in the history of the world, and its record was followed up by the unprecedented frauds of New-York. Democrats, indeed, pointed to the Credit Mobilier and the moiety question, ignoring the fact that the party to which we belong consigned them to political obscurity and oblivion. [Applause.] He concluded by expressing confidence in his party, and predicting for it a greater destiny than it ever yet achieved.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hanlon; after which Samuel H. Gray, of Camden, and John Y. Foster, of Newark, were nominated Secretaries. Committees on Credentials, Rules and Regulations, and Resolutions were appointed, and Mr. John Hill, of Morris, was elected permanent Chairman. Mr. Hill, in a brief speech, expressed his thanks for the nomination, and complimented the convention on the happy auspices under which it assembled. All feeling of personal prejudice, he said, should be disregarded, and every effort made to secure the success of their candidate.

Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted amid great cheering:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-Jersey, in entering upon a local contest for the political control of the State, at a time midway between two national elections, deem it unnecessary to advert to national questions, further than to declare—

1. That we approve and will continue to uphold the principles upon which the Republican Party was founded, and which, during fourteen years of ascendancy in the National Government, have resulted in the preservation of the Union; in the extinction of slavery; in the reorganization of all the States; in securing equal political rights to all citizens; in the maintenance of the national credit; in the diminution of the public debt; in the reduction of taxes; in the honorable adjustment of foreign complications; in the advancement of the nation in power and dignity abroad and prosperity at home; and in courageous efforts to expose official delinquencies, and promote integrity in public trusts.

2. That President Grant, who has borne so large a part in producing these results by his skill in war and his wisdom in administration, deserves our unabated confidence. [Applause.]

3. That we are in favor of such national legislation as will maintain inflexibly the faith of the Government to its creditors, and secure the speedy resumption of specie payments. [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That, while not unmindful of the good of the whole country, we feel at liberty in this purely State contest to maintain especially the interests of New-Jersey; to remember her peculiar position between two great manufacturing and commercial States in the path of our vast national traffic; to be justly proud of her mineral and agricultural wealth, her commercial facilities, her great system of railroads, and her important manufacturing interests; and to be watchful against any form of national legislation and any theories of political economy, which shall tend to lessen her advantages, to cripple her industries, or diminish her sources of wealth; and therefore we are in favor of such a tariff and such equal internal taxation as will afford protection to domestic manufactures, and best promote and encourage the industrial interests of the State. And for the same reasons we are in favor of the establishment of a port of entry at Jersey City in order to secure to New-Jersey the just advantage of her unrivaled harbors, and to facilitate the flow of commerce in its natural channel through her territory.

Resolved, That in regard to State affairs, we commend and will pursue the measures and policy adopted by the Republican Party during its control of the State Government, viz.:

1. The general railroad system, and the consequent diminution of corrupting influences in legislation.

2. The judicious amendment of the State Constitution.

3. The generous support of our system of public education.

4. The wise management and liberal extension of our public institutions for penal, sanitary, and charitable purposes.

5. And the general promotion of the various industries of the State, so far as they lie within the sphere of State control.

Senator Frelinghuysen was introduced, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It affords me true pleasure to meet this large representation of the Republicans of the State, and to receive your cordial congratulation. For while it is my purpose and aim, in the discharge of the trust which you have confided to me, to promote the interests of the nation, and to look after the welfare of all our citizens, it is to you, from you, and those you represent, that approval is to me of special interest. I should like now to give an account of my stewardship, but the time when a patriot band is about to take its departure to attain new achievements is too precious to be occupied by any individual considerations, or by anything save that which relates to the honor and dignity and welfare of the country. [Applause.] Was this only a contest to determine which one of two respectable classes of citizens should receive the honor and emoluments of the office the State is about to confer, this occasion would sink into comparative insignificance. The party that makes its own succession to power the main and ultimate end of its existence is entitled to but little consideration. We rise above these sordid and selfish views, and declare our purposes to be the welfare of the State, and party organization the means to that end. That being so, the question before us now, and the question before the people of the country, is, whether the policy and measures of the Republican Party, as manifested by these purposes in the past and its promises for the future, tend to the honor of the nation and the welfare of mankind, and if they do so tend, then the next question is whether it is a political organization sufficiently patriotic, intelligent, and pure to carry that end into effect. In determining this question it is pertinent for me to remark that we are not to be influenced by the profuse professions, by the reckless charges, of those who are thirsting for power which the people have long denied. Professions of devotion to public good are captivating, for that is the aim of every good man. Severe criticism gains a ready ear, because patriots are jealous of the purity and wise conduct of their Government, but you must receive professions and promises and criticisms when they come from those thirsting for power, and who have had hope long deferred, with great caution if you are to come to a wise conclusion. Why, this Republican Party when it came into power found itself forced by necessity to attempt four great measures which the people of other nations, and many even of this, declared impossible of accomplishment. One was that we were to reduce to subjection nearly one-third of our entire population in open, armed, and defiant rebellion; another that we were to give to nearly 5,000,000 of slaves immediate and unqualified freedom. These two measures have been accomplished. In accomplishing the first rule, during the rebellion, the War Democrats shared with us the glory; in accomplishing the other, they had no part. They opposed it step by step, and it was accomplished in spite of them. [Applause.] These measures seemed to call forth the active energies and the patriotic heroism of the people. There was then no time or place for this arrogant boasting, but the true-hearted patriots put forth every nerve and every energy to rescue this glorious Republic—the hope of the world—from destruction and to wipe from its escutcheon the cursed stain of slavery. It is in the halcyon days of peace, when the patriots are off guard, that these stratagems are resorted to to lull to inaction or to poison to lethargy. The other two measures, which I will mention, they were inaugurating, but they are not yet successfully accomplished. To-day is the day of their trial. They make no appeal to enthusiasm, they invoke no chivalry, no romance, no heroism; they appeal to wise statesmanship, to philanthropy, to the severest of all tests, to the unwavering continuance in well-doing. The first of these measures is that upon those who, in violation of law, and while enjoying every political blessing, take up arms to destroy this nation, and upon the freedmen we have been obliged to confer equal political rights to preserve the policy and the destiny of the country which they sought to destroy. It was a fearful peril, but it was a necessity. We might have modified it. We might have gained every rebel State as allies to the Republican Party forever just by a little concession; just by declaring that the freedman should not have the ballot, that he should not have exactly the same rights as his former master; just by substituting one degradation for another upon those who had fought for us and been true to us, for the sake of conciliating those who had been false to us and had fought against us. They would have been our allies forever, but perfidy and dishonor were too dear a price for this party that they called corrupt to pay, even for political allies which would have secured them in power for a century. [Applause.] Is it in human nature, is it in their nature, to rise to the appreciation of the clemency and the generosity which has been extended to them? God grant it may, while we in letter and in spirit obey the Constitution, not the Constitution as it was, but the Constitution as it is. [Applause.] Universal suffrage, universal equality, universal citizenship, stamp on it all the sovereign will of the American people. The answer to that question hangs to-day dubiously on the genius of our country's history. Your action—the action of the people of this country—in determining whether they will render it possible or impossible; whether they will extend or withhold the temptation to indulge in former prejudices and gratify old animosities, shapes the answer which will ultimately be given. The other measure to which I refer is, that upon those who have just emerged from slavery we were obliged to confer full and equal political rights. We could not do otherwise. You may say they were not prepared for it. The nation that boasts that the two pillars of its Government are liberty and equality would have cut a sorry picture in history if we had conferred political rights upon those who fought against us, and refused those who helped to save the country. [Applause.] The gift of freedom would have been a worthless boon without the rights of a freeman. Take from them suffrage and citizenship and you make them the defenseless victims of those who are no longer interested in their welfare. These great measures of giving full and equal rights to the colored people of the South are not yet accomplished. They are not yet established securely in these rights. The common rights which are readily accorded to the white man are in many places withheld from them. They are denied proper accommodation in public conveyances, they are denied reasonable accommodation at inns, and where they are in the majority in many parts of the South their educational facilities are a mere mockery. A white man's party has been formed, the object of which is to ostracise them and every man who has the courage to sustain them. They are in some parts of the country to be crushed under the false plea of race—that they are a different race from us. [illegible] President, God grant that they may not go on in their mad career. [Applause.] There is a wrath of man that works the purposes of the Most High. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. The people of this country are quiet; I hope there will not be any occasion for them being roused; but if the rights of these men who are true to us are not respected, the present quiet is but the lull that precedes the storm. [Prolonged cheers.] The people of this country have their eyes upon the proceedings that are there taking place, and if results turn out adversely to those who have been true to us, then the people of this country will, in spirit at least, walk the long miles of Arlington, Antietam, and Gettysburg—a father will see the humble tomb on which is the name of his son, and hard by, the grave of the colored soldier, and he will remember that the same blanket covered them in the dreary morass; that they shared together their waning canteen; that shoulder to shoulder they fought for this country; that the one bore for the other the last message of love, and then

> "On fames eternal camping ground
> Their silent tents they spread,
> While glory guards with solemn round
> The bivouac of the dead." [Cheers.]

From these signs the true people of this country will come; and by all the early political history of our nation, and by all the patriot blood that has been shed, it shall be decreed that the escutcheon of social equality is beyond and outside the province of Government, and civil equality shall be everywhere in this land forever. During the administration of this party five millions of slaves have been made free, American citizenship is acknowledged the world over, perilous complications with England have been bridged over, and peaceful arbitration preferred to that of the sword, postal communication is improved, the public debt is being paid off, repudiation is repudiated, the number of miles of railroad have been doubled, and the country has prospered as never before. It has done one thing, it has refused to let the Democratic Party come into power.

One other thing I will mention, they say the Republican Party has passed the gag law. [A laugh.] Now let me say that no party can pass a gag law in this country, because the Constitution declares that Congress shall not make any law abridging the freedom of the press, and any law that Congress might attempt to establish would be as ineffectual as the Pope's bull against the comet. [Laughter.] We have no right to attempt to pass any such law, for we have sworn that we will legislate according to the constitution. Now, all that I know about that law, and I have a copy of it here, is, that I found it before a Judiciary Committee of the Senate; it was there discussed by some members of that committee, and unanimously directed to be reported upon favorably to the Senate. It was then passed by the Senate without any vote against it. I am free to say that I voted for it and advocated it, believing it to be a local law applying to the District of Columbia; and I think, and it is right that I should so state, that it was in that view that both Democrats and Republicans voted for it in the Senate, and I presume in the House. The first section provides simply this—it creates no new offense, it simply says that where there is an indictable offense in the District of Columbia and there is no court to try it that it shall be tried before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. That is the whole of the first section, but they say that the sting of it is in the second section, which provides that provision 33 of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by Congress in the District of Columbia. That law is this, that where one is accused of an offense or crime against the United States he may be arrested wherever he is found and brought back to the District or State in which the offense was to be tried. For instance, if a man is guilty of counterfeiting here he can be arrested in Georgia and brought back here and tried. It was eminently proper that such a law should apply to Columbia. If the Government is to be guarded anywhere, it is where it is located, where speculation or frauds or counterfeits may occur, and therefore, according to my understanding, this law provides that it shall extend to the District of Columbia. The question is asked is it not true that under this law an editor can be brought from any part of the country and tried for libel in Columbia? I don't wish to commit myself on one point as to whether there are any distinctions in classes in this country, or whether editors shall have any different trials than other people. I don't wish to say that I am satisfied that if a man puts forth libels you should try him where the libel is uttered rather than where the injury. It is said that this law authorizes sending for an editor and bringing him to the District of Columbia to be tried. According to my understanding it does not, because the law only applies to those who are accused of offenses or crimes against the United States. Now, then, this crime against the United States is a crime by virtue of a statute, and not by virtue of common law; and one word as to the character of this law. I know it is subject to perfection, like all things human, but I say, without fear of contradiction, that no party or government ever in the same time accomplished such good as the Republican Party, considering the difficulties under which it labored. The speaker concluded by a complimentary allusion to Mr. Halsey.

Secretary Robeson and Senator Cattell also spoke, and the convention quietly dispersed.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE CASE—LIBEL SUITS GROWING OUT OF IT—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO BE PRESENTED THIS EVENING.

The Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church met yesterday afternoon at Mr. Winslow's office, in New-York, and remained in session from 3 o'clock until 6:30 in the afternoon. All the members were present. The only business before the committee was the revising of the report, which will be presented to the congregation of Plymouth Church at the prayer-meeting this evening. The report will be a more lengthy document than was originally intended. It received the finishing touch yesterday from Mr. Winslow and other members of the committee, and will be given to the press this evening in a printed form. It was originally intended that the Investigating Committee should submit their report at the conclusion of the inquiry to the Examining Committee of the Church, by whom it was to be presented to the congregation. The Investigating Committee, however, believe that, having had to undertake all the labor and responsibility of the investigation, it is part of their duty to deliver their report of the case to the church. In accordance with this view, the members of the committee will be present at the prayer-meeting this evening, and will read the document which contains their decision in the case. Mr. Sage will act as Moderator, and it is understood that several members of the committee will address the congregation in relation to the subject of the inquiry. The friends of Mr. Beecher expect that the report will triumphantly vindicate the character of their Pastor, and restore him to the confidence which he formerly enjoyed.

The latest developments of the scandal are in the shape of a series of lawsuits, which were instituted yesterday by Mr. Henry C. Bowen, for libels which he claims have been published of him in some of the Brooklyn evening journals. There is a libel suit against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which the damages are laid at $100,000, for an interview with him reported in that paper on the 4th inst., which Mr. Bowen states never took place. In the summons and complaint which were yesterday served upon the proprietor of the paper, the interview is reproduced and contains certain statements purporting to come from Mr. Bowen in relation to the interview he and Mr. Claflin had with Mrs. Woodhull. He is represented as having stated that he would have believed the Woodhull story had she shown him all the documents at the time. He is also made to say that he was surprised these documents were not received by the Investigating Committee when she offered to produce them. Immediately after the papers were served by Mr. Bowen's counsel upon the defendant, the reporter who interviewed Mr. Bowen made an affidavit in which it is stated that the interview was correctly reported. Mr. Bowen has also instituted a libel suit against the reporter, in which he claims damages of $50,000. The next is a criminal suit against Mr. Barnes, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Argus*, for a "malicious libel" published in that journal on the 24th inst., in which the memory and reputation of his late wife is vilified, with intent, he claims, to injure and defame himself and his family. This complaint is made in Mr. Bowen's behalf and in behalf of his two sons, Edward A. Bowen and Clarence W. Bowen. The legal papers containing these charges were sworn to yesterday before Justice Morse, who immediately caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Mr. Barnes. Officer Barr executed the warrant and soon after Mr. Barnes appeared in court and stated that the article complained of was published without his knowledge, and that as soon as he discovered it he caused the publication to be stopped. Justice Morse then allowed Mr. Barnes to go on his own recognizance to appear this morning in court to give bail. It is not believed, however, that these suits will be prosecuted by Mr. Bowen.

A WISE AND VIGOROUS MANAGEMENT NEEDED.

Speaking of the present condition and aims of the Democratic party in this State, the Buffalo *Express* says: "The truth is, the party, from whatever point it may be viewed, is thoroughly demoralized, and without any reasonable hope of collecting its scattered fragments into such form as to inspire the least hope of success in the coming campaign. It is determined to make a fight, and a vigorous one too, and will resort to any means, no matter how desperate, to accomplish its end. It has given itself time to reflect upon the present outlook of the general situation. What it will be able to accomplish within the next month it would be idle even to guess. One thing, however, may be taken as certain, the leaders of the party are desperately in earnest, and will use their best efforts to carry the State this Fall. It is looked upon by them almost in the light of a struggle for life. A triumph in New-York this Autumn would be of immense importance to them in their National Convention in 1876, while a failure this year would be disastrous to their most fondly cherished hope. The defeat of the Democracy, however, is one thing which we may safely predict, but it may be rendered signal by a wise and vigorous management of the Republican canvass, and by putting in the field such a ticket and platform as will command the confidence and united support of the entire party throughout the State."

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

EX-GOV. WALKER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

SOME SIGNS OF DISSATISFACTION—JUDGE COX, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION, WANTS NO COMPROMISE—THE EX-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—HIS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—HIS OWN POSITION DEFINED—RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1874.

The Conservatives of this district met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. There was a large attendance of delegates, and Judge James H. Cox, of Chesterfield, presided. As soon as it was announced that nominations were in order, an enthusiastic delegate from this city nominated Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker as the "political savior of Virginia." Gen. James L. Gordon, of Louisa County, the only county electing delegates opposed to Walker, seconded the nomination, saying that Walker's hold upon the confidence and affection of the people was unparalleled, and all felt that a great debt was due him for what he had done for the State. Mayor Keiley, of this city, followed in a spread-eagle speech to the same effect; and, on motion, Walker was chosen by acclamation, although several obstinate delegates from Louisa loudly protested "No!" Cries arose: "Are they delegates?" "Put 'em out!" But a stalwart gentlemen from Louisa, nearly seven feet high, and large in proportion arose and said: "I am one who voted *no*, and I still vote no! I am a delegate, and a good-sized one, too, and I'd like to see anybody attempt to put me out!" This quieted the rising tumult, and the President declared Walker the nominee of the convention.

A committee was at once sent for the Ex-Governor, who soon came in, straight, portly, and with a gratified smile upon his broad and handsome face. He was received with the noisiest sort of demonstration, and Judge Cox introduced him as a most fortunate man in these degenerate days to have his claims and merits not only recognized, but recognized in so emphatic a manner. "You," said the Judge, "came to our rescue when we were outnumbered, overpowered, and disheartened, and when the bravest of us were ready to make compromises; but you raised the battle-cry in behalf of Caucasian rule and led us to victory. Now that we are out of the woods we are no longer willing to make compromises. The white men of Virginia must rule her now and forever, and in this fight your old battle-cry must rally us again to victory. You have come South and identified yourself with our feelings and interests, and now that you are one of us, let me whisper in your ear that we consider our civilization much better than Northern civilization, and we expect you to be as true to us as we are to you in all respects. But let me now in this proud moment when your fellow-citizens have so signally honored you ask you to remember that Scriptural injunction, 'Let him who thinks he stands take heed lest he fall.'"

Gov. Walker said:

I thank you from my heart for this cordial greeting, and for the matter and manner of your action to-day accept my profound acknowledgments. To be nominated any day by the Metropolitan District of Virginia would be an honor that any man might well be proud of; but to be nominated now, by this distinguished body, and by acclamation, has more than a personal significance, while it evinces a confidence in me that I will never betray. But, as I have been admonished, a nomination may not be equivalent to election; yet I feel the spirit of the district in my behalf as exhibited by you. I know that victory awaits me if I put forth the proper effort, and in that I shall not be wanting.

The conflict of individuals is over. Now the fight arises between parties, ideas, measures, and principles. Where is the true Conservative citizen of Virginia who can calmly and tamely await that black wave of Radicalism, freighted with hate and created with malice, which threatens to submerge him and his State? I will not believe that there are any in this district, and that all will vigorously and patriotically assist me to election.

The next Congress will be one of the most important in our history, and I am not unmindful of the responsibility I shall assume in becoming a member of it—as I confidently predict I will be—but I undertake the trust with a resolute determination to do my whole duty to Virginia, the South, and the whole country, as I understand it. Chief of the important questions that await Federal solution is the present ruined condition of many of the Southern States, and what may be done to ameliorate that condition. The next Congress is to say whether Anglo-Saxon civilization is to be obliterated from the Gulf States, or to be rescued and perpetuated. In the array of the Southern negroes, under unworthy adventurers, against the Southern whites, we see the prime cause that has brought so much disaster and desolation, and which threatens so much more. For this array—this conflict of races—the Republican party and its administration is responsible. That party has sought to strengthen itself by the votes of the negroes of the South and the destruction of the Southern whites. Wherever Radicalism has triumphed, there anarchy and rapine, fraud and violence have desolated the State. The Republican Party of the country, I say, is responsible for these evils, and the only hope of an efficient remedy is the overthrow of that party and the inauguration of a different and better power at Washington. It is not only the South that is afflicted by the disorders arising from negro and Radical rule, but the whole body politic is affected and infected, and the whole people must arouse and overturn the equal enemy of all. With the downfall of the Republican Party the unprincipled white men who have so long led and inflamed the negroes will depart, the negroes themselves will quietly settle down to the industries that become them, and the whites and blacks will harmoniously live and prosper under the rule of the superior race, which is fittest and best for both.

The present financial embarrassment of the country, and particularly of the South, is also due to the Radical party. It has flooded the land with an unredeemable paper currency, and what is needed to correct the evil is for the Government itself to set an example of honesty by striking out that gross exception which allows the Government to repudiate its own greenbacks for duties on imports, while these same greenbacks are legal tender for all debts to or between the citizens of the country. This done, specie payment will follow as a simple and speedy consequence. But no relief of this sort can be secured till the party in power be defeated, and another and purer placed in control of affairs.

As to the James River and Kanawha Canal, I have always labored in its behalf, and have always believed, too, that it cannot be completed but with outside aid. I have differed with some of the friends of this canal as to whence and how that aid could be secured; but I as well as they am willing to accept it from any source, and in any way that it may offer. In Congress or out I will do all in my power at all times to secure the completion of this national water-way.

I believe that the United States owes a great debt to Virginia for what she has done in the past for the common benefit, and I shall labor in the next Congress to obtain for Virginia her equitable share of the proceeds from the sales of all public lands, to be applied to the support of public free education, and I shall oppose all grants of land to railroads and other corporations—seeking to put an end to these jobs and land-grabs that despoil the public for the benefit of a few dishonest individuals. I am also opposed to the centralization of the government, and shall battle against every step in that direction, for I love the government as our fathers gave it to us and desire its perpetuation. I am opposed now and always have been to the oppression of the people which grows out of all monopolies and corporations, whether railroad or moneyed; and above all, I will seek in Congress to promote the interests of Virginia in every way, and to make her voice more potential in the councils of the nation.

As soon as the immense applause that accompanied and followed the Governor's speech had subsided, Mayor A. M. Keiley, of this city, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the delegates of the Conservative Party of the Third Congressional District of Virginia, in convention assembled, deem it due to their constituents, and to the Conservative people of the State and Union, to embrace this, the first suitable occasion, to record their solemn protest against the measure known as the Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate of the United States by an exclusively Republican vote, and against the scheme and purpose of that bill, by whatever legislation sought.

Resolved, That, recognizing in that measure a resolute purpose to exhaust the resources of law to annoy and humiliate the white people of the South and intensify the hostility between the colors already existing, we desire to stamp this cherished measure of the Republican Party as a declared warfare, not only against the Constitution, whose limitations it disregards, but against the social and domestic rights of our people, more cherished and sacred than are the political privileges to secure which the compacts of society are formed.

Resolved, That as the course of the Republican Party on this measure for the past two years and the encouragement afforded it by President Grant, admonish us that this is to be the last form of enmity with which our peace and happiness are to be menaced, we regard it proper to arouse our fellow-citizens to a sense of the common danger, and urge them to exhaust all honorable endeavor to encounter and [illegible] measure by the election of Conservative members to the House of Representatives, where alone the battle for our rights can be successfully fought.

The Republicans will soon have their nominee in the field, and the fight between him and Walker will be a most vigorously contested one.

THE CLAM GOURMANDS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL BAKE OF THE FAT MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 25, 1874.

The eighth annual clam-bake of the Fat Men's Association occurred to-day at Gregory's Point, Norwalk Harbor. It has been a day of rare beauty, and a vast assemblage of people visited the spot to witness or participate in the festivities. The heavy men themselves were in their happiest mood, and among them were noticed representatives from many States of the Union. In numbers a trifle less than previous years, the enjoyment was greater, and everything passed off to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. The "great cane" of the association, in company with the great man's chair, made for the occasion, arrived early on the scene, and was the subject of comment by reason of its novelty. The bake was of stupendous proportions, and was so plentiful that, after the feast, much more than twelve buckets full were gathered up for presentation to the needy. The repast—clams, oysters, and fish preponderating—was plainly served, and the fat men congratulate themselves on the success of their eighth reunion. Previous to partaking of dinner the weighing took place, with the following result:

C. W. Bradley, New-Haven, 282 pounds; W. A. Briggs, Pawtucket, R. I., 305; Patrick Murphy, Westfield, 297; Willard Perkins, Waterbury, 369; W. H. Foster, Meriden, 217; L. F. Guernsey, Prospect, Conn., 235; Albin Chase, New-York, 279; A. Jourdan, Milford, 234; F. Day, Norwich, 248; O. Warner, Meriden, 227; R. A. Jeffrey, Meriden, 227; O. M. Ferguson, New-York, 240; G. W. Selleck, Norwalk, 260; J. Mitchell, Norwalk, 226; Samuel Darkham, Norwalk, 224; A. J. Simmons, Harlem, 216; A. Ibbotson, Norwalk, 223; W. H. Crossman, Litchfield, 225; Isaac Haviland, Bridgeport, Conn., 260; W. B. Sharp, Danbury, 222; J. R. Kaufman, New-Rochelle, 264; B. W. Maples, (Secretary,) Westport, 222; T.J. Coe, Spingler House, New-York, 278; W. A. Lewis, Bridgeport, 532; T. H. Theall, Croton Falls, 292; H. Byington, North Salem, 243; C. Hantel, Meriden, 214; P. T. Clamons, Thomaston, 218; Peter Reid, New-York, 276; H. H. Coort, New-York, 283; J. M. Heatherton, New-York, 250; D. Leavey, Bridgeport, 215; S. J. Dibble, Hartford, 312; Willis Dibble, Southwick, Mass., 278; Isaac Damon, Northampton, 215; G. W. Doughty, Brewster's Station, 222; N. S. Noble, Ammosa, Iowa, 225; D. D. Whitlock, New-York, 224; Andrew Hull, Danbury, 224; Capt. C. Burdick, New-York, 213; L. R. Kerr, Putnam House, New-York, 211; Albert Wilkins, Westport, 233; W. H. Jacoy, Harmony, R. I. 351; P. Dorlon, Fulton Market, 233; S. Hooper, New-York, 212; S. W. Meeker, Westport, 212; S. Pike, Southport, 210; C. W. Bradley, Jr., New-Haven, 263.

The above embraces forty-eight names, an aggregate of 11,844 pounds, and an average of 246¾ pounds. Ninety-six persons raised the beam at 200 pounds and upward, the aggregate being 21,527 pounds, and the average 224½ pounds. After dinner Mr. Willard Perkins, of Waterbury, Conn., aged twenty-two years, and weighing 369 pounds, was elected President of the association for the ensuing year, and the cane and chair were transferred to his keeping. Eleven of the heaviest men, among whom were W. A. Briggs, 305 pounds; C. W. Bradly, 282 pounds, G. Sydney Smith, 315 pounds; Peter Reid, 276 pounds; Patrick Murphy, 297 pounds; T. J. Coe, 283 pounds; and Dr. G. Mansfield, 315 pounds, were chosen Vice Presidents. Mr. B. W. Maples, 222 pounds, was made Secretary. Not less than 3,000 persons visited the point during the day, and the scene which met the eye while the "heavies" were dancing to the music of a string band, was one of great interest. The association was brought into existence by enactment of the State Legislature, and is in good financial condition. The next annual bake occurs in August, 1875.

THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

DETAILS FOR THE YEAR FROM OCT. 1, 1874, TO 1876.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A general order just issued from the War Department announces the following detail for recruiting service from Oct. 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1876:

Col. S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, will relieve Col. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, as Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service Station, at the depot, St. Louis, Mo.

Col. J. H. King, Ninth Infantry, will relieve Col. O. B. Wilcox, Twelfth Infantry, as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service Station, New-York.

Major R. E. A. Crofton, Seventeenth Infantry, will relieve Lieut. Col. J. P. Roy, Fifteenth Infantry, in command of the depot at Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, will relieve Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fifth Infantry, in command of the subdepot, Newport Barracks, Ky.

Details from regiments of cavalry to report to the Superintendent at St. Louis depot: One First Lieutenant from each regiment except the Seventh. From the Seventh Cavalry, one Captain for duty at the St. Louis depot.

Details from regiments of infantry to report to the Superintendent at New-York: One First Lieutenant each from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth.

Regimental officers will be selected by their Colonels and ordered to report in person to the Superintendents for their respective arms. In making the selection regard will be had to fitness for the responsible duty of recruiting, and not exclusively to length of service.

All the officers detailed in accordance with these orders will report as directed by Oct. 1, 1874. The officers relieved will join their regiments. The Superintendent will relieve officers in charge of rendezvous as those of the new detail report, and order them to join their companies.

Recruiting in the Military Division of the Pacific will be conducted as heretofore, except for the signal service. Enlisting for the army will not be recommenced until the rank and file is reduced to 25,000 men, or until further orders.

Paragraphs 978 and 979 of the revised regulations in relation to the examination of recruits, with a view to their rejection after arrival at regiments or posts, have been, by the direction of the Secretary of War, suspended.

Paragraph 974 of the revised regulations in relation to work by recruits will be strictly enforced at the depots. Recruiting officers are expected to give close personal attention to their duties, and to adhere to the regulations governing them. The prohibition to enlist minors and men of doubtful moral habits will be strictly enforced by Superintendents. In accepting recruits at rendezvous Tripler's Manual affords the required standard of qualifications, and it is in like manner the standard for inspection after the recruits arrive at the depot.

THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 27.—The cricket tournament was concluded this morning, Halifax beating All-Comers by five wickets to fall. The following is the scores of the second innings:

ALL-COMERS.	
Rev. Mr. Phillips, b. Bullock	19
D. S. Newhall, c. Wallace, b. Carpenter	50
R. L. Newhall, b. Bullock	11
Large, b. Bullock	0
Brewster, c. Wallace, b. Kearney	6
Lieut. Mitchell, not out	52
G. Brunnell, b. Bullock	5
W. Hopkinson, c. Wallace, b. Kearney	0
Brodie, b. Bullock	0
A substitute, b. Kearney	5
Welsh, b. Kearney	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	14
Total	162

HALIFAX.	
Capt. Wallace, c. Brewster, b. Dan. Newhall	24
Lieut. Turnour, c. Magee, b. Dan. Newhall	53
Lieut. Singleton, run out	5
Ellis, b. Dan. Newhall	16
Lieut. Davis, st. R. S. Newhall	5
Kearney, not out	8
Lieut. Barker, run out	5
Shibbury, not out	4
Byes, 9; leg byes, 2; wides, 7	18
Total	138

LAUNCH OF A BARK.

BATH, Me., Aug. 27.—Goss, Sawyer & Packard launched to-day a fine bark of 644 tons, named Martha P. Tucker. She is owned by the builders and Brett, Son & Co., of New-York, and others, and Capt. George W. Tucker, Jr., who will command her.

A PAYING CAMP-MEETING.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There was not so large an attendance at the camp-meeting to-day. Rev. Dr. McAllister, President of the association, delivered the afternoon sermon. Many have already struck their tents, and to-night the ten days' meeting was formally dissolved, with appropriate exercises. The expenses of the meeting have been about $900, and the receipts nearly $3,000.

THE INDIANS.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPLY TO ARAPAHOES—THE TROUBLE AT WICHITA AGENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The following dispatch was received at the head-quarters of the army to-day:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

After the engagement of Capt. Bates with the Northern Arapahoe Indians in the Owl Creek Mountains, Wind River Valley, they sent a delegation in to Fort Fetterman to ask if I wanted war. I replied in substance that if they did not stop depredating and go to their agency, Red Cloud, we would kill as many of them as we could. They have since been joined by the Northern Cheyennes, and both tribes are now on their way to Red Cloud Agency. (Signed,)

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

The Indian Agent at Fort Sill telegraphs to the Indian Bureau that nothing has been heard from the Wichita Agency, where the late troubles occurred, for the last thirty-six hours.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. DAVIDSON AT WICHITA AGENCY RENEWED AND REPULSED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 27.—A special to the *News* from San Antonio says Kiowas and Comanches attacked Gen. Davidson at 12 o'clock on the 23d inst., and endeavored to obtain possession of the agency building at Wichita Agency, forty miles from Fort Sill. The Indians were defeated the first day, and renewed the attack the following morning, but were again repulsed. The attacking Indians are those who have been raiding, and are now trying to return to the agency.

Gen. McKenzie's expedition left Fort Concho on the 23d inst.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

ARRIVAL AT NEWPORT—CROWDS OF VISITORS TO THE VESSEL.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The steam-ship City of Peking dropped anchor at 1 o'clock this morning, after a delightful trip, notwithstanding a strong head wind and heavy swell. The day was spent by the guests in promenading to the music of Grafulla's Band, and inspecting the great ship, or in social converse. At night the band concert was supplemented by fine singing in the saloon, in which Miss Drasdel, Mrs. Imogene Brown, and Messrs. Whitney, Clark, Beard, and Bush assisted with marked success. This morning the Presidential party left for their excursion to Martha's Vineyard, and the guests are scattering for rambles ashore, a steam tug provided by our hosts making constant trips to accommodate the company. The Peking leaves at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning on the return trip.

The President was received by Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the depot and took special cars for Wood's Hole and Martha's Vineyard, accompanied by the Massachusetts Governor.

Great throngs of persons to-day visited the City of Peking. In addition to the population of this city, resident and transient, a number of boats arrived with excursionists from Fall River and other places. The guests who came here on the City of Peking visited the city on the invitation of the steam-ship company. In the evening there was a grand hop on board the City of Peking. She will leave for New-York early on Friday morning, expecting to reach that city about 8 o'clock the same evening. All who visited the vessel express themselves delighted with her appearance and appointments.

MEETING ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—About 6 o'clock this evening the excursionists organized an impromptu meeting under the canvas covering the promenade deck aft on the City of Peking. President Sage was requested to take the chair, and speeches were called for from various gentlemen present, each being followed by music from the band. Mr. Sage opened the meeting with a few words of hospitable greeting to the guests, thanking them for their presence and referring in grateful terms to the kind appreciation of American commercial enteprise as represented in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company manifested by the President and members of the Cabinet, in honoring the excursion with their presence. Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, followed with some practical suggestions regarding the development of American commerce and industrial enterprise, and complimenting its illustration in this grand ship.

Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut, announced that he voted for the first subsidy ever given the Pacific Mail Company and was proud of it. The building of this ship was evidence that American skill, enterprise, and perseverance stands better before the people than anything his colleague, or self, or any ten Congressmen could accomplish. He paid a compliment to Mr. Roach, and hoped that in a short time there would be half a score such ships as the City of Peking on the Pacific, and that in a short time American ships would take the place of German and English steamers on the Atlantic.

Gen. Horace Porter made a brief but very humorous speech, in the course of which he remarked that the Peking was the first of a fleet of magnificent ships carrying the flag of the United States from the Occident to the Orient, and closed with the expression that the Congress which does most to foster American commerce would be pointed back to in the future as the golden age of American history.

Congressman W. D. Kelley expressed pride that he had voted for subsidies to American steam-ships, and declared that he should continue in the same course. At no distant day the United States would dominate the world in commerce. England was but a blind staggerer in its pathway. We must, however, have more ship-yards for the construction of iron vessels, with all the appliances, to be the first maritime nation of the world. England swept the ocean because she supported her ship-builders, and we must do to American ship-builders as she and other nations have done, by throwing the force of the Government in favor of men of skill and enterprise. He complimented Mr. Roach and other builders, and near the close of his remarks stated that President Grant said to him yesterday that he wished we had a hundred, instead of two, such ships as the City of Peking afloat, and that he would do all he could to stimulate their building.

Isaac H. Bailey made a few remarks, full of humor, in the course of which he alluded to the great artificers of the rising fortunes of the Pacific Mail Company, so well known in Wall street, (meaning Messrs. Sage and Hatch.) They touched the corpse of the company, and restored it to life. They had lifted its fortunes from a deluge of water, and rescued it from the bears and bulls—those wild beasts of prey. Mr. Bailey spoke in complimentary terms of John Roach, and, in conclusion, called for a speech from, or, at least, a sight of, the "Builder of the Ship."

The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow.

It has been decided to start the steamer homeward at midnight, so her return may be expected on Saturday afternoon.

A VIRGINIA WATERING-PLACE.

JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 27.—Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, arrived here this evening. He was received with military honors by Companies B and F, of the First Virginia Regiment, at present encamped at this place. He acknowledged the compliment in a brief speech. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the soldiers and the guests of the Grand Hotel. Gen. G. F. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Gen. R. D. Lilly, of Virginia, were also complimented with calls, which were appropriately acknowledged. The battalion will break up camp and return to Richmond Saturday.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS OF SPANISH WAR VESSELS.

A letter from Santiago de Cuba of the 16th of August says the Spanish frigate Gerona is here, and leaves to-morrow for Laguayra, accompanied by the famous Tornado. There is a Brigadier on board the Gerona. At Santiago no one knows the object of the visit. The Brigadier is intrusted with *pliegos*, (sealed orders,) but whether the mission is peaceful or warlike is not known to the uninitiated.

DINNER TO HON. HENRY L. DAWES.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—About fifty merchants and [illegible] of Boston gave a dinner at the [illegible] to-day to Hon. Henry L. Dawes. Hon. Alexander H. Rice presided. Mr. Dawes, in a brief speech, said that he was in Boston in pursuance of an understanding with the Committee on Ways and Means, to take the best counsel attainable during the recess with reference to perfecting the revenue laws and other matters of interest now awaiting the action of Congress. The dinner was private and purely social and informal.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last night in South Boston destroyed two wooden buildings on First street, belonging to P. Lalley, and the stable of M. Downey, and badly damaged a block of tenement-houses on Dorchester avenue. Downey lost four horses, carriages, and other property. The total loss is estimated at about $6,000.

The depot at Conway Junction, N. H., on the Eastern Railroad, was burned on Wednesday night. The fire was probably caused by sparks from a freight engine. The loss is small.

A building in Centreville, Warwick, R. I., owned by Tibbetts & Rowe, and occupied by C. T. Northrup as a tailor shop, was burned on Wednesday afternoon. The loss on the building is $600, and on the stock $1,000; uninsured.

A large barn connected with the Spy House, at Arlington, Mass., was burned yesterday; loss, $2,000.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY TO A. WEBER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

A. Weber, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The upright piano purchased from your firm for our new iron steamers Colima, Acapulco, Granada, and Colon, having given entire satisfaction, we have decided to give you the order for two concert grand pianos for the CITY OF PEKING and CITY OF TOKIO.

Please send on board the City of Peking the best grand piano [illegible] can make. We believe yours THE BEST PIANO MADE, and trust you will again prove it in this instance. Yours truly,

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

Mosquito Bites.
The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

The best Elastic Truss, warranted the best is sold, at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder is the only article in the world that will kill instanter fleas, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds. Sold only in bottles.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

NOEL—BROWN.—At Riverdale on Hudson, by Rev. James Cameron, CHARLES EMILE NOEL to Mrs. JOSEPHINE R. BROWN. No cards.

DIED.

ALWARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 27, 1874, FREDERICK WALTER, only son of Joseph and Martha C. Alward, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Catharine and Elizabeth sts.

BENNIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26, Miss ANNIE E. BENNIE, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's paper.

BLANVELT.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 25, LORENTHA STORMS, wife of Wm. F. Blanvelt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Church, Nyack, on Friday, the 28th day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BURDGE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, URIAH D. BURDGE, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John R. Watson, Perth Amboy, N. J., Friday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M. Staten Island train leaves 11 A. M. foot of Whitehall st., New-York; New-Jersey train, 10 A. M. from Jersey City.

CHAMBERS.—At Broadalbin, N. Y., on Aug. 26, 1874, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, physician, aged 76 years.

DYER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 26, OTIS DYER, late Captain in the United States Army during the war of 1812, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., in the 88th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Strangers, Mercer st., to-day, at 1:30 P. M.

☞ Providence, R. I., Augusta, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., papers please copy.

DE FOREST.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Aug. 27, of apoplexy, BENJAMIN DE FOREST, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M., from St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal Church, corner 127th st. and 4th av.

GRIFFEN.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., 8th month, 27th, 1874, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. Mott Underhill, SARAH L. GRIFFEN, widow of Moses Griffen, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Seventh Day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Purchase First Day (Sunday) for interment. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 10:35 train from New-York at Mt. Kisco.

HAWES.—At Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 21, 1874, GEO. E. HAWES, of this City, aged 64 years.

REHORN.—At Purchase, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, CAROLINE WORRALL, relict of the late Frederick Rehorn, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th st., near 2d av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

☞ Tennessee papers please copy.

SCHANCK.—On Wednesday evening, at Long Branch, CLIFFORD HAND, only son of Andrew H. and Georgianna H. Schanck, aged 8 months and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEBBINS.—At Summit, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH LAMB, youngest child of Edward N. and Mary T. Stebbins, and granddaughter of the late Stilman S. Clapp.

Funeral on Friday, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents at Summit.

WOOLSEY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 26, LUCINDA L., widow of the late William Woolsey, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 63 Grand st., Jersey City, on Friday, the 28th, at 5 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON'S NEW NOVEL,
TEMPEST-TOSSED.
$1 75.

Tempest-Tossed is a story of marked power and poetic beauty. Mr. Tilton wields a very graceful pen, and possesses a vivid imagination. The story will prove a shining success.

FETTERED FOR LIFE.
By LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.
$1.
A thorough Woman's Rights story, attractively told.
Secretary WELLES' book.
LINCOLN AND SEWARD,
$1 50.
Every American should read it.
J. W. DE FORREST'S POPULAR NOVELS.

THE WETHEREL AFFAIR	$1 00
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MISS FORRESTER	$1 00
OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?	1 00
THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES	1 00
ARCHIE LOVELL	1 00
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE	1 00
A VAGABOND HEROINE	75
BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.	
A FAIR SAXON	$1 00
LADY JUDITH	1 00

Any of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Address SHELDON & CO., New-York.

FOR 10c. A SPECIMEN NO. OF ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—worth 30c.—sent first post. For 20c. specimen Nos. SCIENCE OF HEALTH—worth 20c.—and PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, will be sent. For $1 six Nos. each—worth $3—will be sent, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The full price of Phrenological Journal is $3 a year. The Science of Health $2. Both a year to one address, $4 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. and 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DYSPEPSIA,

In its relation to the liver and digestive organs. Dr. Spreng, member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, devotes his special attention to liver and stomach diseases. Pamphlet mailed for 10 cents. Address or call at No. 201 West [illegible] st. Consultation 10 to 1 and 6 to 7.

R[illegible]

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE STEAMER COLLISION.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL INSPECTORS IN THE CASE OF THE JAMES B. SCHUYLER AND G. E. WINANTS.

The following is the report and decision in full of the United States Inspectors in the matter of the collision of the steamers James B. Schuyler and G. E. Winants:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS,
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1874.

Addison Low, Esq., Supervising Inspector Second District:

SIR: In compliance with your instructions we have investigated into the cause of the collision between the side-wheel passenger steamer James B. Schuyler and the side-wheel towing steamer G. E. Winants, which occurred on the night of July 28, 1874, at about 10:30 o'clock, between Grape Vine dock and the Ferry dock at Newton Hook, on the waters of the Hudson River, and respectfully submit the following report:

This board commenced the investigation on the morning of July 30, 1874, and examined six witnesses, three on the part of the steamer J. B. Schuyler and three on the part of the steamer G. E. Winants. The board then adjourned until the morning of Aug. 1, 1874, when the examination of all the witnesses available on the part of the G. E. Winants took place, viz.: David King and John V. W. O'Connor. The board then adjourned until the 3d inst., when all the available witnesses on the part of the Jas. B. Schuyler were duly examined, viz.: Wm. H. Cashley and Harvey Temple, and Stephen E. Evertsen, pilot of the G. E. Winants, was recalled. The board then adjourned until the morning of the 4th inst., when all the available witnesses on the part of both the Schuyler and Winants were examined, viz.: Peter Coon and Edward F. Batey, passengers on the J. B. Schuyler; Michael Mahoney, wheelman of the Schuyler; and Lewis D. Deming, pilot of the Schuyler, and Stephen E. Evertsen, pilot of the Winants, were both recalled. The board then adjourned until the 5th inst., when Peter G. Van Schaack, a resident of Coxsackie, N. Y., was duly examined. The board then adjourned until the 6th inst., when Henry Hayford, pilot of the steamer Drew, was examined, the said steamer being in the vicinity at the time at the collision. The board then adjourned until the morning of Aug. 7, 1874, when William Walker, first pilot of the steamer Connecticut, was examined. The Connecticut was in the vicinity at the time of the collision. The James B. Schuyler is a side-wheel, low-pressure passenger steamer of 579 92-100 tons burden, plying between New-York and Albany. The G. E. Winants is a side-wheel, low-pressure towing steamer of 65 47-100 tons burden, plying between Albany and New-York. The officers of the J. B. Schuyler were all duly licensed in accordance with the requirements of section 14, of an act of Congress, passed Feb. 28, 1871. The officers of the G. E. Winants (with the exception of the Captain, who was not aboard at the time of the collision) were not licensed in accordance with the requirements of section 59, of an act of Congress, passed Feb. 28, 1871; the license of Stephen E. Evertsen, first-class pilot, having expired Jan. 2, 1874, while Capt. Traver, Chief Engineer, had never been licensed. It appears in evidence that the passenger steamer James B. Schuyler left her dock at Albany, N. Y., at about 8:30 P. M. on the evening of July 28, 1874, bound for New-York, and, while passing Coxsackie Light, the pilot of the Schuyler saw the steamer Connecticut bound up the river with a tow. The pilot of the Schuyler blew one whistle, and then, shortly after, changed his mind and blew two whistles, and passed the Connecticut to the eastward. It also appears in evidence that the pilot of the Connecticut answered the single or first whistle blown by the pilot of the Schuyler, and kept on his course, and heard no further whistles until after the Schuyler had passed by him, when he heard several whistles. It also appears that there was ample room for the Schuyler to pass to the westward of the Connecticut. It also appears that the towing steamer G. E. Winants was bound up the river without any tow, and pursuing the regular course or channel of the river, being so far to eastward that she was within 150 feet of the east shore when the pilot first discovered the Schuyler. He immediately blew one whistle and received no answer, and after an interval of about two minutes he blew one more, which was answered by the pilot of the Schuyler with two whistles. He then slowed his boat. The engine of the Schuyler was slowed, stopped and backed about two minutes before the collision occurred. After a careful resumé of the evidence elicited (a copy of which is respectfully submitted), we are fully satisfied that the collision occurred through the misjudgment of Lewis D. Deming, pilot of the steamer James B. Schuyler, in changing his course, and his negligence in blowing an alarm whistle between his first and second whistles, as required by rule 3 of pilots' rules for lakes and seaboard. Therefore, in accordance with section 29 of an act of Congress passed February 28th, 1871, we do this day impose a fine of $50 on Lewis D. Deming, pilot of the steamer James B. Schuyler, and also censure him for his negligence and carelessness in answering whistles. In accordance with sections 14 and 59 of the said act of Congress, passed Feb. 28, 1871, we do also impose a fine of $100 on Stephen E. Evertsen, pilot, and a fine of $100 on Ephraim Traver, engineer of the towing steamer G. E. Winants. We also impose a fine of $200 on the owner or owners of the towing steamer G. E. Winants for employing the above-named Stephen E. Evertsen as pilot and Ephraim Traver as engineer, it being in strict violation of sections 14 and 59 of an act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1871. There were no lives lost by the collision. The amount of damage to the steamer James B. Schuyler is estimated at $20. The amount of damage to the G. E. Winants is estimated at $3,500.

Very respectfully,
LEONARD BRAINARD,
CHARLES S. HARVEY,
[S. S.] United States Local Inspectors,
District of Albany, N. Y.

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSION.

Signor Pedanto, who has made a number of balloon ascensions in Philadelphia this Summer, met with a mishap Tuesday afternoon, which came very near costing him his life. The *Record* says: "The balloon was to have started on the aerial voyage at 5 o'clock, but it did not go until about 6:10 o'clock. The reason assigned for the delay of the time of the ascension was the prevalence of a high wind from the north-east. The process of inflation was slow, in consequence of the wind blowing against the side of the balloon. After a number of attempts to obtain sufficient gas, the balloon was moved around to the leeward of a large buttonwood tree on the island, where the wind did not blow so hard, and finally an attempt was made to ascend, but it failed. Additional gas was then forced into the balloon, when the discovery was made that a small hole was torn in the silk near the top. The hole, however, was so small that it was thought the balloon could ascend, provided enough gas could be forced into it. Prof. Wise was present, and he gave it as his opinion that the balloon would not go up on account of an insufficient supply of gas; but Signor Pedanto thought otherwise. It was arranged for a lad named Richard Smith, a son of the proprietor of Smith's Island, to accompany Signor Pedanto, the boy to be costumed so as to appear like a babboon. Four carrier-pigeons were also to be taken up. During the process of inflation two small pilot balloons were sent off, and they showed the direction of the wind to be about east north-east. The aeronat, to facilitate business, took in a small amount of ballast, and at 6:10 o'clock the balloon started and ascended a short distance, but it was very evident that something unusual was the matter." What little sand was in the basket was poured out, but the balloon did not appear to rise. It was going very fast to the westward and not far above the housetops. The sand ballast was running out all the time, and it was evident that gas was escaping from the hole already alluded to, which by this time may have become larger. When about half way between Third and Fourth streets, the balloon was observed on the descent, and it came in contact with the large flagstaff on the roof of the Pennsylvania Railroad building at the corner of Fourth street and Willings alley. At this time Signor Pedanto was standing in the basket with a rope in his hand, and looking upward, as though counting the chances of escaping the staff. He exhibited great firmness. In a moment or two the balloon struck it, and winding partly around to the northward, collapsed, and in an instant was precipitated to the ground, the basket striking the pavement on the opposite side of Fourth street. It was feared that both Prof. Pedanto and the lad Smith were killed, they having had a direct fall of about 100 feet. It was ascertained, however, that the first named was not hurt in the least, and that the latter had two ribs broken and the side of his head bruised. He was placed in a carriage and driven to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Last evening he was doing well, his ribs were reset, and he was walking about the apartment. Prof. Pedanto expressed himself as ready to make another trial as soon as he has his balloon mended. Upon an examination last evening it was found to have been torn from top to bottom in several places. It was gathered into a wagon and taken away."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.

The people of Michigan are to vote this Fall upon the question of admitting women to the right of suffrage, but the Detroit *Post* says that the discussion of the issue has become very languid and uninteresting. The same paper says that the canvas is generally at a complete standstill, with only an occasional unimportant local meeting, and that the prospect now is that the proposition will be badly defeated in every part of the State, with a total majority against it, as at present estimated by shrewd observers, of from 40,000 to 60,000 votes. In many important parts of the State the movement has almost ceased to be a topic of conversation; and, unless there is a revival of interest therein, it bids fair to perish ignobly of sheer dullness and public indifference. The first novelty of the proposition having worn off, and the political parties being busy preparing to enter the field with party issues, the public seems to be losing all its interest in and for the suffrage business.

THE "WILD COFFEE PLANT."

There has been a great deal of discussion in the papers of California in regard to a plant indigenous to certain parts of the State, supposed by some to be identical with the wild coffee of Central [illegible] *Californica.* The scientists say that the only similarity between it and the true coffe plant (*Coffea Arabica*) consists in the fact that both have a berry with two seeds. The genuine wild coffee is classed with the Rubiacious plants, belonging to the same family with the *Cinchonacea*. The Rhamanaceous plants have no connection with the true coffee plant, the leaf of which is dark green, with an undulated margin. The berry of the true coffee has an outside flesh, which is eatable, while that of the bogus coffee berry is a powerful purgative. Such is the verdict of the scientists. Meanwhile the country papers insist upon it that the plant in question is the genuine wild coffee. The Placer *Herald* insists that "it is coffee, and fully as perfect as any of our other fruits in their wild state." The *Russian River Flag* declares that coffee has been made from the berries, "which is quite a palatable drink." It is possible that the specimens examined by the scientists and those spoken of by the papers we have quoted are not the same. And some specimens received by the Sacramento *Union*, from Gold Run, are thus alluded to by that paper: "The berry is about the size of a large marrow-fat pea, and those we have received are red, being unripe, but when they become fully ripe they turn black. We are informed that at Gold Run some fifteen or twenty families have been using this coffee as a substitute for the imported article, and announce that it tastes like Costa Rica coffee. Near Iowa Hill the berry grows as large as a cherry, and the bean is of the size of a Costa Rica coffee-bean. Hundreds of acres of it are growing in that vicinity."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 27, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Levi A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brick house, laid out in flats, and lot 20 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 200 feet east of Second avenue, to Samuel Weil, plaintiff in the legal action, for $2,000, over mortgage and interest amounting to $6,035—total, $8,035.

William Kennelly readjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, to Sept. 2.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. readjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of Fifty-fifth street, 80 feet from Lexington avenue, to Sept. 3.

The foreclosure sale of the Arcularius Hotel property, on the junction of Girard and Central avenues, was conducted by James M. Miller, on the premises, and the result will be reported to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 75 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 100, on the north-west corner of Grand Boulevard and One Hundredth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, 20 by 100, on the south side of Seventieth street, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of Assignees of Samuel Schapter, bankrupt, the lease of the premises known as Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street.

EXCHANGE SALE—THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story and basement brick house and lot, 20x100.11, on n. s. 113th st., 200 ft. e. of 2d av. $8,035

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 26.

Ann st., n. e. s., junction of n. w. s. of Cross st., 120x84.4	757
Greenwich st., e. s., 108.6 ft. n. of Canal st., 22x90	5,001
Henry st., No. 89, n. s., 185.7 ft. w. of Pike st., 29x75	......
14th st., West, No. 141, no dimensions stated	......
15th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th av., 21.5x100; real estate in town of Islip, Long Island; also, lands in State of Missouri	3,000
27th st., n. s., 109.10 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9	8,000
47th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	10,000
75th st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2	18,000
81st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2	30,000
81st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2	35,000
81st st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2	35,000
104th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x108.7	6,000
Madison av., 4th av., 69th st., and 70th st., entire block	593,000
1st av., s. e. corner of 2d st., 100x100	5,433
11th av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 104th st., 80.9x100	10,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, fully furnished and in complete order, situated on Lexington av., near 49th st. HOMER MORGAN.

A. THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone dwelling No. 175 West 45th st.; in good order; possession at once. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwellings, all hard wood, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; price, $20,000 each. Apply on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

THE MASSENA SPRINGS FOR SALE.—WE are authorized to sell this fine property at less than its value, the present owner being unable to give the business proper attention; a good house in New York might be taken in exchange. JOHN O. BRIDGES, Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

An Elegant Mansion,

and other desirable real and personal property

FOR SALE!

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

in Meriden, Conn.

Unless previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the

9th day of September, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the

Splendid Residence and Grounds

lately owned by

J. WILCOX, Esq.,

in Meriden, Conn. The house is centrally located in the city, stands upon high ground, is built of Milwaukee brick with brown-stone trimmings, is large and spacious, of beautiful architecture, and furnished with every modern convenience and improvement. The lot upon which it stands contains about

FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

tastefully laid out and in the best order, and ornamented with trees, shrubs, statuary, &c. This is one of the most elegant and desirable residences in the State of Connecticut, and cost five years ago, about $150,000.

I will also sell at public auction, at the same time and place, a large quantity of rich and desirable

Furniture, Lambrequins, Mirrors, Gas-fixtures, Lace Curtains, &c.,

especially designed for and adapted to the house. Also, the lot of

Land, with Stables, Coachman's House, &c.,

thereon, immediately adjoining the homestead.

Immediately after said sale I will also sell at public auction, the

Three-story Brick Building and Lot,

formerly owned by J. Wilcox, situated on the

CORNER MAIN AND BROAD STS.,

in said Meriden, fitted up for stores and tenements.

The above sale will be positive, rain or shine. Real estate will be sold subject to incumbrances thereon. Terms, [illegible] Further information furnished on application to [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

BY HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

	Per month.
E. 10th st., near 5th av., 3 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100	$325
W. 14th st., near 7th av., 4 s.h.s. brick, 25x60x100	300
W. 16th st., near 5th av., 4 s.h.s. brick 25x60x100	350
W. 18th st., near 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., for Winter	3,500
E. 19th st., near B'way, 4 st. h. s. brown stone	400
W. 22d st., near 10th av., 4 story Eng. basement	150
W. 30th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size	375
W. 32d st., near B'way, 4 story, brown stone	400
W. 32d st., close to 5th av., full size, 4 story	450
W. 34th st., near 6th av., full size, 2 lots, per an'm	5,000
E. 49th st., near Madison av., 4 story brown stone	275
W. 49th st., close to 5th av., 4 story brown stone	350
E. 48th st., close to 5th av., 4 story, very elegant, per annum	8,000
5th av., near 13th st., 4 story brown stone	500
5th av., corner near 44th st., to July, 1875	9,000
W. 54th st., near 5th av., 4 story, full size	450
E. 49th st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 story house and stable, per annum	4,000

Also, many others, desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished, at reasonable prices.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND ELEGANT mansion on 5th av., Murray Hill, elegantly furnished, and with commodious stable attached.
ALSO,
on 5th av., corner house, near 44th st., very elegant and extra wide, fully furnished; stable accommodations if wanted; will rent to June or July, 1875.
ALSO,
an extra handsomely-furnished house on East 48th st., close to 5th av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture, and will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A GENTLEMAN owning an elegantly and completely furnished English basement house, would rent the same to a small private family for the board of himself, wife, son, and daughter. Call on or address OWNER, No. 36 East 31st st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY HANDSOMELY-furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on West 48th st., near 6th av.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 522 BROOME ST., CONSISTING OF basement, store, sales-room, and apartments of five rooms; stable in rear, with entrance on side street. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE THREE-story house No. 364 West 23d st., the owners, gentleman and wife, wishing to board with tenant.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE SIX-STORY STORE building, 25x114, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, and suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITHIN ONE hour of City Hall; must be genteelly furnished and healthy location; party having first-class house in every respect can secure desirable tenants without children. Address with terms and full particulars BANFORD, Box No. 22 New-York Post Office.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.
Assets........$3,050,654 62 | Surplus........$260,195 67
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. RICH. H. BULL, Pres't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and Organs at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, August 25, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS FOR taxes for 1874 on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on Tuesday next, Sept. 1, 1874. Due notice will be given when the books for taxes on real estate are ready.
MARTIN T. McMAHON,
Receiver of Taxes.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

Choice City and County Bonds

RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.
The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON, RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 583, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8.
J. D. COX, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ALL ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY bond-holders should read Hassler & Co.'s WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 191. Price 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bond-holders of the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company (now the Desmoines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD,
No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application.
UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT BROOKLYN BONDS, FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS below par, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

200 SHARES FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH stock for sale by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND, AND ST. LOUIS bondholders should read Hassler & Co.'s WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT, No. 191. Price 5 cents. No. 7 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1874.

THE INTEREST MATURING SEPT. 1, 1874, on the fifteen year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND ST.
Regular auction sales of libraries, booksellers' stock, stationery, fancy goods, paintings, engravings, &c., are made throughout the business season. Consignments solicited.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

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INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)
The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and thoretically taught.
The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.
Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.
The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.
ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874.
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 81st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) Principals.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY,

No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A REAL HOME for orphans. Address SARAH E. WILKINSON, Circleville, N. Y.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.
Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Reopens Sept. 14. Circulars at book stores, and at the Institute.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.

GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIBNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 432 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—FOR young ladies, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New-York. Rev. L. H. REID, Principal, will open Sept. 16; healthy location; elegant building; competent teachers. Address Principal.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A situation as governess; higher English branches, French, Latin, mathematics, music on the piano, and rudiments of Spanish and German; distinguished references. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TEACHER in a family, or as assistant in a school to teach English branches and music, if required, in New-York or vicinity; references exchanged. Address J. M. D., Sharon, Conn.

A LADY OF CULTURE, EXPERIENCED IN teaching children English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; references the best. Address Teacher, Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLlege, wishes to obtain a position as a teacher in a school; can give the very best references. Apply to E. S. M., No. 150 Montague st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS INTRODUCED TO SCHOOLS and Seminaries throughout the country. [illegible] private Teachers or to Schools. Address [illegible] AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN..........Aug. 22
PEMBROKE..........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33	

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Sat'day, Aug. 29	Australia, Wed....Sept. 16
Utopia, Saturday...Sept. 5	Bolivia, Saturday...Sept. 19
India, Wed'day....Sept. 9	Italia, Wednesday..Sept. 23
Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12	Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
FRANCE, LENDORMY..........Saturday..Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22,
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England, Sept. 12, 6:30 A. M.
The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M. | Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
THE GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Sept. 15.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Sept. 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 17
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Pari

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. ——, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA..........Aug. 25
JAPAN..........Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 25.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA. VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tickets to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Detroit, can be purchased for $1 less than depot rates of fare, at Ticket-office, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S B Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 29th..4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th..7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 30th....4:30 P. M.	Saturday, 29th..8:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st....6:00 A. M.	Sunday, 30th....4:30 P. M.
	Monday, 31st...10:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 28th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 28th....8:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 31st..11:00 A. M.	

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR YONKERS DAILY.
STEAMER "SAPPHO"
leaves Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

CAMP-MEETING AT SEA CLIFF.—STEAMER SEAWANHAKA from Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) daily at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sea Cliff at 7:15 A. M. Fare 40 cents each way.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

Public notice is hereby given that the time for receiving and opening the above-named bids or proposals for furnishing material and for grading in the improvement district in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City is enlarged and extended until the 5th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock at noon, and the said bids or proposals will be received up to that time at the office of the Commissioners, and the same will be then and there publicly opened.

Dated Aug. 26, 1874.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WM. BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1874. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 24, 1874, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following-named articles, viz.:
22,000 Campaign Hats.
8,500 Helmets.
10,800 Uniform Dress Caps.
20,000 Forage Caps.
25,000 Forage Cap Covers.
1,000 dozen Scrubbing Brushes.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are requested for delivery of the articles at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and also at San Francisco.

For information in detail, apply to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., in charge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary information as to the work required, will be furnished on application to
BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer,
North Adams, Mass.

AUG. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to
ALFRED MACY,
Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council,
State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c. and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM,
H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINE MAKERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND PUMP MAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Sewer Commissioners of Hoboken, at the corner of Newark and Willow sts., Hoboken, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing pumps, with steam-boilers and engines for driving the pumps to be used by the said Commissioners in the drainage of the Hoboken meadows.

For information and copies of the specifications call on or address CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary, at the office above mentioned, or L. W. POST, Engineer, opposite the Court-house, Jersey City Heights.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, }
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., }
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27, 1874. }

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN JAMES RIVER, Va., will be received until noon of Sept. 19, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

LEHIGH COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 31, 1874, for 1,500 tons Lehigh Coal

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
—NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO.
No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.
Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome parlor with bedroom attached, furnished; also, small rooms on second floor; hot and cold water in rooms; suitable for a party of gentlemen; first-class conveniences; breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.
To let, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 39 WEST 33D ST.
Desirable rooms, newly painted; unfurnished or privilege of selecting furniture; private table if desired; rooms for one or two gentlemen at $8 and $10; references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished third-floor room, with Plimpton bed if desired, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with superior board.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.
Mrs. R. H. JENKINS has two front suites of rooms for rent, with board, transiently or permanently. A few table boarders accommodated.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ROOMS will find them in private family No. 107 West 41st st.; office for doctor; no boarders.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; private family; second floor; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. Call at No. 23 East 24th st., near Madison square.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, in a first-class house; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.
WM. C. PALMER, No. 13 East 28th st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A LARGE furnished room on third floor; southern exposure; desirable rooms on fourth floor for single gentlemen; to permanent parties only; references. No. 124 East 24th st., near 4th av.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; family small; references exchanged.

TO PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT HOME a very desirable suite of rooms; also, single room; references. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND SECOND floor, with private table only, for the season or by the year; appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 273 5TH AV.
Second floor, handsomely furnished, to let,
With strictly first-class board

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms, with board, in French family; moderate prices; references exchanged.

DESIRABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen without board in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen requiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with first-class board. References exchanged

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—Second and third floors; also rooms on fourth floor to let with board. References required.

ASTOR ROW, FACING ST. CLOUD HOTEL, NO. 634 7th av.—Handsomely appointed rooms, singly and en suite, with first-class board; references.

NO. 129 EAST 12TH ST.—VERY PLEASANT and nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; convenient to several lines of cars.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board. Apply at No. 161 East 32d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.
YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

RUS IN URBE,
WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON,
Opposite the Palisades, with fine views of the Hudson, and directly accessible by trains, by steamboat, and drive. CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, N. Y.—Unsurpassed location. Charming view of Bay and Narrows. Only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Board for September at reduced rates. Address DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT REDUCED RATES, balance of season; Sound View House, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from City; New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
J. W. BOYLE, Manager.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BERGEN POINT, NEAR LATOURETTE HOUSE, twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty st., first-class board for three couples; very moderate for remainder of the season. Address W. P. G., 50 West 31st st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS WILL be vacated Sept. 1, in one of the best houses; fine grounds, liberal table, reduced rates. Address E. M. D.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH board after the 25th of October, in a private family where there are no other boarders; they would like two rooms, and the location must be above 30th st., and between 6th and Lexington avs. Address, with terms, &c., S. W. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

GOOD BOARD WANTED IN NEW-YORK or suburbs for a family, consisting of two adults, seven children, (from two to fourteen years old,) and nurse. Address with terms, which must be reasonable, HOME, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, DESIRE board for two adults and two children, (aged two and four years,) in exchange for household furniture and kitchen utensils. Address, stating location and terms, J. B. W., Box No. 658 Stamford, Conn.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, with board for three persons; not above 30th st., between 4th and 8th avs.; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address, with particulars, EDWARD, Station D.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER, WHO GIVES AND EXPECTS references, wants a partner in this City with $10,000 to $15,000 cash; investor controls his capital, which is fully secured against loss; solid profits guaranteed; good opening for active young man; any party seeking business who have above qualifications, can address IRON GOODS, Box No. 3,949 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
Augustin Daly's new drama of the times
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?
OR, JEALOUSY!

Mr. Charles Fisher	as	The Earl of Kenmair
Mr. George Clarke	as	Lord Basil Clavering
Mr. Louis James	as	Bob Kenmair
Mr. James Lewis	as	Fritters
Mr. W. Davidge	as	Dr. Titcomb
Mr. Frank Hardenberg	as	Lamech
Mr. Sol. Russell	as	Mr. Peaboldy
Mr. F. Chapman	as	Muckre
Miss Fanny Davenport	as	The Dame de Lannes
Miss Sara Jewett	as	The Lady Claine
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert	as	Countess Kenmair
Miss Alice Grey	as	Lady Clavering
Miss Emily Rigl	as	Clarris
Miss Nina Varian	as	Marg'e
Miss Lizzie Griffiths	as	Kitty

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30, of
WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

*** Carriages may be ordered for 11. Seats may be secured one week ahead. Box-book open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. General admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1, 75 and 50 cents extra; boxes, $15, $12 and $10.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MM. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
and the
NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
in Leon Vasseur's new opera comique,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
which is received nightly with the utmost enthusiasm.
It will be repeated
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
with the following celebrated artists:

Muller	Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
Molda	Mlle. Minelly
Fitchel	Mlle. Gandon
Raab	M. Duboucher
Pruth	M. Debeer

FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........M. C. VAN GHELE
Seats secured at the box-office six days in advance; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Theatre Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
TIMBALE D'ARGENT MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of Dion Boucicault's new play,
BELLE LAMAR,
in which the principal parts are assumed by
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH AND
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH.
EVERY NIGHT at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
PRICES—Admission, $1; gallery, 30 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; orchestra-stalls, $1 50; reserved balcony, $1. Order carriages for 10:30 evenings, and 4 o'clock Matinée days. Box-office open from 8 A. M.

*** In active rehearsal a POWERFUL TRAGIC PLAY arranged expressly for Booth's by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., and to be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
FORTY beautiful and bewitching YOUNG LADIES.
LO LO, The daring Female Gymnast. LO LO.
Assisted by the celebrated DE GLORIAN BROTHERS.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his School of Educated Dogs.
Miss ALLACIA JORDAN impersonator of young men.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFOMERS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY Matinée at 2, the Grand Oriental Spectacular Drama, in 4 acts,
"THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS,"
Arranged expressly for this Theatre, and produced with New Scenery, Costumes, Machinery, &c., &c.
The entire excellent Company appearing in the Cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
THE	THE
LANCASHIRE LASS.	GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good, reliable servants, of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR care children.—By a Protestant young woman, with good reference from her last place; is tidy, active, and kind with children. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly, and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would go as laundress; is a good strong girl; has six years' references. Call at 16 East 37th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two competent Swedish girls: City or country; understand their business well, and not afraid of work; will do the work together. Call at the Ladies' Reform Bureau, 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy young girl; a good cook and a nice washer and ironer; is a very willing and obliging girl; has good City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two capable girls, English Protestant; have lived together and would like a steady place; one cook and laundress; the other chamber-maid and waitress; five and seven years' reference City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A New-England Protestant woman, trained to industry and habits of neatness; has three years' reference, and wishes by faithful service to merit a steady place in a private family. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; is an economical and respectful servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant German girl in a private family, as good family cook, or first-class washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; is neat and quick about her work; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, respectable woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references, and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman: is a capable cook and good washer and ironer; care of butter making, &c.; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL WORK.—By a Welsh girl, a good cook and laundress, in a private family; City or country; willing to do general work; three years' reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, (Protestant,) with a child four years old, as cook or to do general house-work; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 332 6th av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, ironer, &c.; City or country; neat, tidy, civil; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, to be generally useful, or to take care of a whole house in City or country; is very neat, tidy, and careful; has a child about eight years old; wages no object; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general house-work; understands cooking, washing and ironing; makes good bread; understands care of milk; willing and obliging, and will adapt her wages to the times; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN with a child seven years of age, to do light house-work; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call or address No. 1,325 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PERson as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing; does up ladies' dresses and children's clothes very nicely; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT woman who understands her business in every branch; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; has best private family reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, to go out by day or week, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning, or would take washing home. Apply at No. 219 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman as laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' finery; best of references; is neat, willing, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class Laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has one year's reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN'S select servants; Protestant, French, English, Irish, Scotch, German, Swedish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotels, restaurants. Lady attending.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the continued indisposition of
Mr. J. L. TOOLE,
causing a temporary interruption to his series of representations, an engagement has been effected with the popular favorite, Mr.
DAN
BRYANT,
to appear, for the first time since his return from the rope, in
TWO OF HIS FAMOUS HIBERNIAN IMPERSONATIONS,
previous to the commencement of his regular season at Bryant's Opera-house.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, ALSO SATURDAY MATINEE,
the performance will commence with a serio-comic drama in two acts, by John Brougham, Esq., entitled the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
TIM O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
Concluding with the great Bryant specialty of
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY, with Irish Song and Jig...DAN BRYANT
ONLY BRYANT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Due notice will be given of the
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. J. L. TOOLE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45. Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.
THIS and EVERY EVENING until further notice, and at Matinée Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., will be presented the magnificent revival of
JANE EYRE,
which has met with UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, and the COMMENDATION OF THE ENTIRE PRESS.
Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.....as.....JANE EYRE
"Infinitely superior to 'Led Astray.' * * * 'Jane Eyre' is the best play and the best acted play that the public have had an opportunity of enjoying in a long time."—*Times.*
"The total effect of the performance was that of brilliant symmetry."—*Tribune.*
"The representation is certainly one which should be highly recommended to all lovers of pure and good theatric entertainment."—*Sun.*
"We can cordially commend this revival of 'Jane Eyre.'"—*World.*
Characters by
Misses CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, FANNY MORANT, MAUDE GRANGER, MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, HATTIE THORP, AUGUSTA RAYMOND, DE LACY, LITTLE LAURA THORPE, and Messrs. FREDERIC ROBINSON, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, A. D. BRADLEY, T. E. MORRIS, FRANK LAMB, and W. H. WILDER.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Mlle. MARIE DELACOUR'S
CAN-CAN TROUPE.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES,
AUGUST MEETING.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.
THURSDAY, Aug. 27.
SATURDAY, Aug. 29.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom, Protestant; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; stylish, careful City and country driver; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; five years' first-class City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man without incumbrances, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' unexceptionable references; no objections to the country. Address Wm. K., Box No. 223 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; good groom and driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Address M. O., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—BY A GENTLEMAN, A PLACE FOR his coachman; understands the care of valuable horses. Call or address No. 54 William st., or No. 141 W. 54th st.

FARM-WORK AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-nine years, no children; man can do farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and can do chamber-work, waiting, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN gardener that has twenty-four years' experience in all its branches; middle-aged man with small family; best of recommendations can be furnished. Address for three days, G. R., gardener, Tarrytown Post Office, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED MAN, without family, in a private family where the services of a thorough practical man are required. Address Practical, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

HOSTLER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A WILLING, capable man and wife; the man as hostler, farm hand, and generally useful man; the wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; are reliable and respectful, and will try to please. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—A TRUSTWORTHY MAN with wife and three children, North of Ireland, Protestant, would take charge of a gentleman's place out of the City; understands raising of stock, care of horses, farming, and gardening; would prefer to be engaged where improvements are required. Address J. G., care of H. K. Thurber & Co., corner West Broadway and Reade st.

USEFUL MAN.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrances,) on a gentleman's place; man will make himself generally useful; wife as cook or dairy maid. Address H. S. D., Box 227 *Times* Office.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A HOLLAND Protestant man, aged forty years, (speaks good English,) who can wait at table, tend door, clean furniture, build fires, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STRONG PROTESTANT NURSE FOR a young child and to do sewing; one who is kind and obliging, with best of references; will find a good home. Address for two days, stating wages wanted and references. S. W., Box No. 2,915 Post Office, New-York.

AGENTS MAKING $40 A WEEK SELLING Nonpareil embroider attachments; retails for $2; all ladies with sewing-machines want one. Apply to No. 30 East 14th st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM LYONS and ISAAC B. ABRAHAMS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of August, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CASPER JACOBS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Mariner A. Wilder and Victor A. Wilder, of the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Franklin W. Stowell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of August, A. D. 1874.
au14-law3wF CHAS. ST. JOHN, Assignee.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—THE PROBABLE VERDICT.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of Salvadore Torrino, the Italian who was found murdered on the 12th of August in the vacant lots at the corner of Hayward street and Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence adduced has not thrown any light upon the mystery which has surrounded the murder from the commencement of the inquiry. The first witness called was Ilead H. Smith, of No. 241 Bedford avenue, who testified that on the evening of the 12th of August, while sitting on his stoop, his son called his attention to the fact that there was a wounded man lying on the opposite side of the street. He then went over to him, and saw Torrino lying there with his throat cut. He held up his head, and the dying man uttered the words, "Italian, New-York, Eighth street," or "Oak street," he did not know which. No noise was heard on the lots before the groans of the dying man attracted attention.

Arthur O'Brien, who keeps an oyster saloon at the corner of Bartlett street and Flushing avenue, stated that he saw the body of Salvadore Torrino at Parker's Morgue, and recognized him as the man he saw in his saloon about 7:30 o'clock on the night of the murder. Three men came in and called for oysters, all of whom appeared to be intoxicated. Two of them spoke good English, but the other he could not understand. This was the man he identified at the Morgue. Donohoe and Hollywood, who have been under arrest for the past week, were then brought into the Coroner's court, before the witness, and he at once identified them as the men who were with Torrini in his saloon on the night of the murder. It was about 7:45 P. M. when they left, and they appeared to go down across to the chemical works on Flushing avenue. Since he identified the body at the Morgue he stated that he was called upon by a man about thirty-five years of age, who cautioned him that he had better keep out of the matter or "the boys" would make short work of him. He said it was Torrino paid him for the oysters. He took out a $10 and a $2 bill. He had more money in his possession.

Mrs. Anne Billow, residing at No 653 Flushing avenue, next door to O'Brien's saloon, testified that she heard a party of men in the saloon about 7:30 o'clock, and that they left after about a quarter of an hour. A boy named Thomas Steward, of No. 98 Walworth street, was examined, and testified that he knew Thomas Donohoe and Felix Hollywood for several years, and that he was in the company of Donohoe on the night of the murder after returning from work. He saw him playing ball on Park avenue about 6:30 o'clock with James Fay, Michael Fay, James Donovan, and a man named Gillen. After the game they all went and sat in a wagon, and remained there until after 9 o'clock. Donohoe was with them all this time in the wagon on the corner of Sandford street and Park avenue. James Donovan, Daniel Gillen, and James Fay corroborated the testimony of Steward.

James Donohoe, No. 80 Walworth street, one of the prisoners in custody for the murder, testified that he was working for Mr. Tally, on Lafayette avenue, on the 12th of August, and that in the evening he was sitting in a wagon in Sandford street from about 6:35 P. M. until after 9 o'clock, and afterward went to bed. He did not see Hollywood that day, and he said that he never saw the man who was killed on Bedford avenue. John Dunne, of No. 281 Flushing avenue, testified that while he was going to the corner of Walworth street and Wythe avenue, at about 7:45, he saw three men coming along Wythe avenue in the direction of Flushing avenue. They were all dressed in dark clothes and were walking very fast. John Pierce, of No. 847 Flushing avenue, and Robert De La Hoy, who keeps a liquor store at No. 394 Flushing avenue, were examined, but their testimony was not important.

Tomaso Casto, a barber, residing at No. 42 Oliver street, was then sworn and examined through an interpreter. He testified that he knew Torrino in Palermo for eighteen years. He said he was now six years in this country, and that letters addressed to Torrino from his friends in Palermo were usually sent in his care; and he called at his place once a week or once in two weeks. He understood from Torrino that he was in the feather brush business, and that he had his factory in James street, New-York. Torrino never told him he had money with the Italian Consul.

The inquest was then adjourned, having been in session from 2:30 P. M. until 6:30 o'clock. It will be resumed on Monday afternoon, when it is expected that important testimony will be produced. Coroner Whitehill stated yesterday that he believed the inquest would result in a verdict against one of the men at present in custody.

DEATH FROM RUM.

THE INQUEST IN THE CASE OF ROBERT SANDS—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of Robert Sands, aged seventy years, who died on the 19th instant, at No. 522 Eighth avenue. The testimony showed that the deceased was a temperate man for nearly seven years, until six weeks previous to his death, when he began drinking to excess. On the day of his death he went to the liquor store of Henry McKevitt, at No. 636 Eighth avenue, and asked the proprietor for something to drink, which was refused him. He then wished to borrow some money, but this was also refused. Mr. McKevitt, seeing the man was very weak, ordered his bar-tender to give him a "pony" of brandy. The deceased then said he was unable to sleep or eat, and asked for some money to buy medicine. Mr. McKevitt said that he would go to a druggist and pay for something that would make him feel all right. He then took the deceased to the drug-store at No. 300 West Forty-first street, and asked Mr. James A. Waring to give him a dose that would make him sleep. The drug clerk made up a mixture which he handed to Mr. Sands, advising him to go home and go to sleep after taking it. The deceased drank the mixture and then left the store. Several witnesses subsequently saw the deceased in a liquor store at No. 522 Eighth avenue, where he was seen to drink some whisky, after which he fell asleep. He was carried to his home by friends, and remained unconscious until he died.

Dr. Warren was called in previous to his death, and from the appearance of the man thought he had taken some soporific medicine, and that his condition was due to narcotism. The case somewhat resembled opium poisoning.

A witness testified to seeing the deceased fall down a flight of stairs while under the influence of liquor about three weeks ago.

James A. Waring, the druggist's clerk, testified that he was in the business about twenty-nine years, and had his diploma. The mixture he made for the deceased was valerian, gentian, lavender cinchona, and thirty drops of weak laudanum. The dose could not kill the man.

Deputy Coroner Leo, who made the autopsy, found the internal organs in a very bad condition, while in the stomach there was one ounce of dark fluid. A small clot of blood was found on the brain. In the doctor's opinion death resulted from apoplexy of the brain. The jury returned the following verdict:

"That the deceased died from the excessive use of liquor, and we entirely exonerate the druggist from blame; but we would caution druggists in future to be careful in administering medicine to parties with whom they are unacquainted without a prescription from a regular physician."

DOING BUSINESS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The lock in the Jersey City Board of Aldermen is seriously interfering with the transaction of public business, and many private interests are suffering. The committees have not as yet been appointed, and as a consequence most of the tradesmen in the city, who are required to procure licenses, are doing business without them. This is notably the case with the liquor-dealers of the city. Most of them think, however, that as they have made application for licenses, and paid the necessary fee, they are beyond the reach of the law upon the subject. The question was raised before Justice Keese yesterday morning in the case of John Carr, a kindling-wood peddler. Carr had no license, but showed a receipt from the city authorities for the fee, and an application for license. Justice Keese decided that this did not relieve him from arrest for peddling without license, and fined him $25 and costs.

THE CASE OF BRUTALITY IN THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The story of the beating and subsequent death of the Italian boy, Joseph Vandriche, by his teacher at the House of Industry, caused considerable excitement yesterday. Charles W. Barnard, the teacher in the House of Industry, who is accused of causing the injuries from which the boy died, was locked up by Coroner Croker yesterday. Several of Mr. Barnard's friends called at the Coroner's office and tendered bail for his appearance, but the Coroner declined to accede to their request. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next.

OUR CINCINNATI VISITORS.

Yesterday morning Hon. G. W. C. Johnston, Mayor of Cincinnati, accompanied by a number of the Aldermen, Councilmen, and city officers of that city, arrived in New-York. The greater portion of the party found quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After taking luncheon, and resting a short time, they visited several of our public officers, and walked down Broadway as far as Wall street. Mayor Havemeyer called on Mayor Johnston last evening at the hotel. It is not yet known what arrangements will be made to give the Western visitors an opportunity of inspecting and examining New-York's public institutions; it is supposed, however, that this will not be done until next week, as they will go to Long Branch to-day. Mayor Johnston and many of the gentlemen of the party have brought their wives and families with them, and last evening many of them visited the theatres. It is said that the entire delegation, eighty-four in number, will call upon Mayor Havemeyer in a body at the City Hall on Saturday.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

A LONG EXPECTED REPORT MADE PUBLIC—GROSS IRREGULARITIES EXPOSED.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders held a special meeting at the Court-house in Jersey City yesterday afternoon to consider the report submitted three weeks ago, but handed back unread, of the committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds at Snake Hill. The report was called for and handed in by Charles F. Rub, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee. On motion the report was read, and it contains several allegations of fraud. The Joint Committee on County Farm in April, 1873, received proposals purporting to have come from Wm. C. Whyte, a well-known contractor of Jersey City, for "all paving that might be wanted at Snake Hill"—the seat of the county institutions. The proposal was accepted, and a contract signed by John Brinkerhoff on behalf of the board, and by or purporting to have been signed by Wm. C. Whyte, was entered into. Mr. Whyte denies that the signature to the proposal or to the contract is his, and pronounces it a forgery. The work was done by some one else, who received upon it the sum of $5,008 60, being $32 85 more than, under the contract, the contractor could claim. As a second specification the committee allege that, Sept. 20, 1873, a contract was made with John Coyle, a member of the present board, for additional paving, flagging, &c., on the county premises at Snake Hill. Coyle was to have the privilege of quarrying the material used in the work from the county quarries, but was to pay for the labor himself, and was to dig, sewer, and haul sand from the pits. He performed the work, and some extra work, for which he received $7,326 86. The engineer employed by the committee certifies that, allowing contract prices for the whole works Coyle was entitled to but $6,704 77, so that he was overpaid $622 09. While doing the work he had, according to the statements of several of the employes at the county institutions, the services of twenty-five men from the Penitentiary for twenty-five days; and in preparing the bed of the road he had besides 450 days' work done by the Penitentiary, and part of the sand was hauled by the Almshouse teams. For this labor Coyle has not recompensed the county. The committee further alleged that Coyle had received $500 for "work done according to contract," and that there is no such contract on record. The committee say, further, that, in the Winter of 1873 two prisoners were taken by a keeper named Farmer, before daylight in the morning, to Coyle's private residence, and that they painted the building for him; and that after dark each day they worked they were taken back to the prison. The committee say that no compensation was paid to the county by Coyle for this service.

The committee further allege that at Coyle & Whyte's quarry fifteen men from the County Penitentiary worked in Coyle's interest with valuable tools belonging to the county, and kept in repair at the expense of the county, and that neither for the labor of the men nor for the use of the tools had the county received any compensation.

They further allege that, while Coyle was building the dock at Snake Hill, he took the lumber from the County Farm, with teams belonging to the county and with the aid of prison labor, for which the county has never received a cent. The committee further say that they know of instances in which one person had been permitted to put in claims under a number of different names. The report, which was fortified by affidavits from a number of parties cognizant of the facts alleged, concluded with a resolution that Coyle be requested to refund to the County Collector $622 which he was not entitled to under one contract, and $32 85 overpaid on the contract awarded in the name of William C. Whyte, and to pay the county for the services done him by prison labor and for the material taken from the county property, and that upon his refusal to do so the board take such further action as may be necessary. The report was considered in Committee of the Whole, and during the discussion Mr. Ruh alleged that Coyle had changed one of his contracts for his own benefit. Mr. Coyle asked that he be permitted, in his own exculpation, to produce evidence and procure the services of a lawyer, and the investigation was not concluded.

A WOMAN IN PURSUIT OF HER RUNAWAY HUSBAND.

A handsome woman, who said her name was Mary Miller, and her place of residence Chicago, appeared before Justice Leonard, of Jersey City, yesterday, and said that some days ago her husband left home with a young woman living in the neighborhood and $1,800 of jewelry belonging to herself. A search was instituted for the runaway couple, and they were found in New-York. The woman was decked out in Mrs. Miller's jewelry. The jewelry being surrendered to the wife, no charge was made against either. Having recovered her jewelry, Mrs. Miller returned to Chicago. Her husband went to Europe.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

On June 26, A. Clark Squier, of Brooklyn, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train, and his skull was so badly fractured that there was no hope of his recovery. The fracture extended from the left ear to the crown of his head, breaking through two or three of the smaller bones of the skull, and tearing through the periostium. His physicians, in their efforts to save his life, finally confined themselves to the application of cold-water dressings to the head, and by simply pressing the edges of the skull and the scalp together two or three times each day caused the bones to adhere. His ear, which was almost entirely severed from his head, was so successfully treated that no traces of its injury remain. Mr. Squier's mental faculties are unimpaired, and his general health is good, though he is not very strong.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—TWO MEN KILLED.

A lad named John Lenahan, nine years of age, attempted yesterday to cross the railroad track at West End between a train of cars. The train started forward, and he was caught between the bumpers and was so severely injured that it is feared he cannot recover....An unknown man was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track, between Metuchen and New-Brunswick, yesterday morning, when he was overtaken by the 7:55 A. M. train from New-York. Danger signals were given, but the man did not heed them. He was struck by the train and thrown some feet from the track. Death was instantaneous. His body was taken to the station at New-Brunswick and the Coroner was notified....About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Padmore, aged fifty, fell in a fit on the Erie track, near the Paterson depot, and was run over and killed by a freight-train. He was a sober man and was employed in the Dale Silk Mill.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL FUND.

The concert given last night at the Jones' Wood Colosseum, in aid of the German Hospital fund, by the Arion, Beethoven, Maennerchor, and several other leading German societies, attracted a numerous attendance. The affair was under the joint direction of Carl Bergmann and Dr. Damrosch, the former conducting the orchestra and the latter the choral masses, the whole force of which was brought into requisition by the performance of several ponderous compositions, such as Wagner's Rienzi battle song, Liszt's Rhein-wein song, &c., which were accompanied by a full orchestra. After the musical entertainment the affair was wound up by a Summer-night's festival and a ball, which were continued until late at night.

SINGULAR DROWNING ACCIDENT.

John Kane, an employe of the Hudson Coal Company, was drowned by a singular accident on Wednesday night. He was on his way from Newark to New-York, and had driven on the free bridge over the Passaic River. While on the draw it was thrown open to allow of the passage of a steamer, and Kane stood on the edge of the draw, looking at the vessel. In passing through, the vessel struck the abutment of the bridge. The draw was so badly shaken that Kane was thrown into the river. All efforts to rescue him were fruitless. His body was recovered half an hour later. The deceased lived in Newark, and was twenty-one years of age.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German saloon-keepers, who have formed organizations in each ward, are making arrangements for a mass-meeting to be held on the 9th of next month, for the purpose of appointing a delegation to a State convention, to be held jointly with the liquor-dealers and brewers. The object of the convention will be to exert an influence on the election of candidates for the Legislature, with a view of securing the passage of a uniform Excise law for the whole State, and other measures in the interest of the liquor and beer trade.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Havemeyer declined yesterday to say anything in relation to the report that he intends to remove Police Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee on the ground that they have established, or are cognizant, of sinecure positions in the Street Cleaning Bureau. The Mayor, however, makes no secret of his desire to dispense with the services of Mr. Disbecker, and he is hostile to Gen. Duryee because he refused to resign when called upon, and, as he believes, assisted in preferring charges against him through Mr. Wingate. It is said that the information respecting the Street Cleaning Bureau was furnished to the Mayor on Monday, by a person who had access to the pay-rolls. Yesterday the Mayor, Nelson J. Waterbury, and President Matsell held a private conference, which lasted over an hour, but the object or result of the interview has not transpired.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

VESSELS "NEVER HEARD FROM"—DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING OF THIS PORT SINCE LAST OCTOBER.

On the 14th of November, 1873, the American bark Mary C. Dyer, 353 tons, sailed from this port for Cienfuegos, Cuba, with a cargo of railroad iron. She was owned by Messrs. T. & J. Bartram, of this City, and commanded by Capt. J. A. Sargent, of Maine. On board there was one passenger, Mr. J. Bonnett, a native of France. Three days after her departure from Sandy Hook a hurricane swept the coast, and its violence continued forty-eight hours. On July 14, 1874, the owners reported at the Custom-house, "Never heard from." Those on board were Mr. Bonnett, Capt. Sargent, First Mate F. L. Hutchinson, Second Mate Mathew Hoy, of New-York; John Charley, of China; Jacob Johnson, of Sweden; Antone Leifson, Elbert Dahl, and Martin Olsen, of Norway.

On Jan. 24, 1874, the American bark Moneto, 678 tons, Capt. Edward Ross, of Brooklyn, sailed from this harbor, for Havre, with a cargo of provisions. The vessel was valued at $30,000, and the cargo at $50,000. On board, besides the master, were James Powers, John Shay, John Bristow, William Byrne, C. W. Wultman, H. A. Bremes, John Johnson, Maurice Fitzgerald, Abram Davis, F. G. Hogeland, and Prosper Williams. Whether she was crushed by icebergs, run down at sea, overturned in a gale, or destroyed by fire, cannot be known. On July 14, 1874, the owners, Messrs. Boyd & Hincken, made the entry—"Never heard from."

Last year the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to the numerous reports of disasters to American shipping, and to the absence of reliable statistical information on the subject. It was suggested that if proper reports could be obtained of all accidents involving the loss of life, the material loss of property, serious injury to any person, or damage affecting the sea-worthiness or efficiency of a vessel, additional safeguards for life and property could be provided. In accordance with that suggestion the Treasury Department issued an order to the Collectors of Customs to procure such statistics, and the work was commenced, but did not get fairly under way until February. It was found that the owners or agents of injured or missing vessels neglected to furnish the required information, and on July 27 the department issued an order, which has not yet been generally noticed, imposing a fine of $100 upon the managing owner, agent, or master of any United States vessel who shall fail to make a written report to the Collector of the port to which such vessel may belong, of any such loss or damage as stated above. Printed forms have been issued to all Collectors of Customs for the use of vessel owners and Captains. The records of this collection district, although imperfect, show that since October last, of the vessels registered in this district there have been lost by foundering, three ships, one brig, three barks, nine schooners, one tug-boat, seventeen canal-boats, and one grain elevator, causing a loss on vessels of $230,850, and on cargo, $286,105. The stranded vessels are reported as two ships, four brigs, three barks, fifteen schooners, one sloop, and three steam-boats, causing damage on vessels amounting to $272,750, and on cargo, $113,930. Damage to steam-ships by shifting boilers in a storm, $40,000. The damages by collisions are stated at $31,150 on vessels, and $25,600 on cargo. Five small vessels have capsized, causing a loss on vessels of $20,750, and on cargoes of $27,500. Losses on vessels by leaks only, $3,400; on cargoes, $1,900. There were five tug-boats damaged by fire, the losses amounting to $19,500. One ship, the Thomas Dunham, and the two barks already mentioned, were never heard from. The reported loss of life of men employed on these vessels is 51. These records do not, of course, include any vessels entering the port unless they are registered as belonging to this district. The total losses on vessels amount to $678,400, and on cargoes, $455,035.

THE WRECKED CITY OF GUATEMALA.

The Chief Engineer of the steam-ship City of Guatemala, who arrived in this City some days ago, has made the following statement to Mr. John K. Matthews, Local Inspector of Steam-ships at this port:

SIR: The following is a true statement of the wreck of the steam-ship City of Guatemala, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's line: The ship sailed from New-York on Saturday, July 11, at 1 P. M., and everything went on smoothly until Thursday, July 17, at 11:56 P. M., when the ship ran ashore on Watling's Island. At 12:30 A. M. began making water; at 1 A. M. the steam pipe to the donkey engine and circulating pumps broke; at 1:15 A. M. stopped working the main engines; at 1:30 A. M. we got steam on the donkey boiler; at 2 A. M. the fires went out under the main boilers; at 2:17 A. M. the steam pipe had been repaired, and the donkey engine was at work on the bilge-pumps; at 4:35 A. M. the water in the ship was on a level with the water outside, and ebbed and flowed in the ship at each tide. We held steam on the donkey boiler until the morning of the 30th July, for hoisting out cargo and for cooking purposes. On that day we abandoned the ship, by order of Capt. Hildreth, and took a schooner for Nassau, N. P., where we arrived all safe, after three days sailing. On Monday, Aug. 17, left Nassau by steamer for New-York, and arrived here Aug. 21.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer City of Guatemala.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. C. L. Best, United States Army, is at the Grand Hotel.

Marquis de Argudin, of Spain, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. E. F. Jones, of San Francisco, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. A. Burbank, of Dakota, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, arrived at the Astor House yesterday. Gen. Sherman left last evening for Washington.

Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Signor De Barrilis, Italian Consul at San Francisco, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut. Gov. J. C. Robinson, of New-York, and Major L. L. Dawson, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex Gov. A. R. Shepherd, of Washington, and State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany; George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Major J. R. McGinness, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. A communication from the Superintendent suggested a reduction of the rates of dumping at the foot of Christopher street, the present charges per load being deemed exorbitant.

Superintendent Turner reported that the wharves foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, East River, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, North River, underwent slight repairs during the week.

The Engineer in Chief reported progress on the work of the bulkhead wall and the several new wharves now being erected by the department.

ONE HUNDRED MARRIAGE CEREMONIES PERFORMED BY MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer officiated in the marriage of one hundred couples since January last, and rumor has it that he put the fees in his vest pocket. These nuptial perquisites were generally handed over to the clerks of the office, and even the City Fathers when they read the brief municipal wedding service left them for their subordinates. Under the new charter all fees must be transmitted to the City Treasury, and no exceptions are made in cases of marriage.

THE ABSCONDING PRUSSIAN BANKER.

In the case of G. Myers, claimed to be the absconding Prussian banker T. G. Kerstein, a writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday, directing Capt. Ullman to bring the prisoner before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court Chambers. Capt. Ullman made return to the writ that it had not been served on him until two hours after the prisoner had been discharged from his custody and taken into custody by the Sheriff. Judge Donohue discharged the writ.

PANIC IN A BOSTON THEATRE.

During the prevalence of a fire in Pitts street, Boston, Tuesday evening, several members of the Fire Department who were witnessing the performance at the Howard Athenæum, and who did not hear the alarm, were notified by an usher, and they made a rush for the entrance. The smoke from the burning structure was very dense at first, and the wind, blowing from the north-east, wafted some of it through the open windows into the auditorium of the theatre, and this, with the rush of the firemen, gave rise to alarm among the audience, many of whom entertained the idea that the building was on fire. A grand rush was immediately made for the entrances, and the confusion became so great that the performance upon the stage was temporarily postponed. As soon as possible Mr. Stetson and Sergt. Trask, of the Fifth Station, mounted the stage and informed the audience that there was no danger, but for a time their voices could not be heard above the shrieks of the ladies and the continual shouting of the male portion of the audience. Order was finally restored, however, and the performance was continued. Fortunately no one was injured, and the coolness exhibited by the manager is worthy of commendation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Daly, aged thirty-five, of Cloister, N. J., who fell in the Pavonia Ferry-house on Wednesday and cut her head, died in the Park Hospital yesterday.

A few experienced nurses can be found at the "Home," No. 314 East Twenty-sixth street. They have been a year under training, and are highly recommended.

Otis Dyer, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in this City on Wednesday, aged eighty-seven years. His funeral will be held at the Church of the Strangers, to-day.

A seizure of valuable jewels and watches was made by the Custom-house authorities on board the French steamer Washington, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

Information was received in this City yesterday that the Chambers Street Railroad bill had been signed by Gov. Dix. This will connect the Pavonia and Wall street ferries.

St. Paul's M. E. Church will be reopened for service next Sunday. Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, of Williamsburg, will assume the pastoral charge. Mr. Walter M. Johnson will conduct the choir.

The twelfth excursion by the Hospital Barge will take place to-day, starting from the foot of West Tenth street at 8 A. M., and landing at Market street at 9, and East Twenty-third street at 9:30 o'clock.

The case of Winship, the defaulting broker, was continued yesterday before Mr. Fuller, the Referee. Winship's principal business was the discounting of pay-rolls, from which he obtained a profit of eight per cent. The inquiry was not concluded.

The ex-members of Company A of the Fifth Regiment engaged in their fifth annual target practice at Hamilton Park yesterday, and in the evening entertained their friends by a Summer night's festival.

Isaac V. Halladay, a prominent member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday morning at Saratoga of heart disease. The intelligence of his death was received at the Exchange with general expressions of regret.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court against the owner of fifty barrels of whisky which were seized in the store of Messrs. George W. Kidd & Co., Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, on account of alleged fraudulent gauging.

The managers of St. John's Guild desire to acknowledge the receipt of $10 from "G. G." and $5 from a "Friend of Little Children." One dollar received by THE TIMES for the Floating Hospital, from "Number 2," has been duly forwarded.

Detectives Clapp and Leahy last night saw four pickpockets operating on the Grand street cars. They succeeded in arresting two of them named Walton Williams, alias Gantz, and Wm. Gordon, who were locked up at the Central Office.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Fifth Assembly District met last evening, Mr. John J. Jones, the President, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted recommending an immediate and thorough organization of the Republican young men of the district.

Yesterday the short session of the United States District Court, held by Judge Blatchford, was adjourned, all the business brought before it having been concluded. Judge Blatchford returned yesterday to Newport, where he will remain until the 15th of next month.

A regular meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the church, Fiftieth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, Col. Joel W. Mason presiding. The proceedings were confined to the transaction of routine business.

The Department of Charities and Correction yesterday adopted a resolution to extend a vote of thanks to the members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital who will be promoted to the rank of consulting physicians on Jan. 1, and will thereafter be exempt from duty in the hospital, having performed fifteen years active service.

The monthly returns of the City Mission, for August, show that there are thirty City missionaries employed, who made during the month 4,666 visits, held 208 meetings, obtained 42 temperance pledges, distributed 34,804 tracts and gave relief to 50 families. The Treasurer's statement shows: Receipts, $1,666 72; payments, (including deficit,) $14,883 38; deficit, $13,216 66.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Whitehill will hold an inquest to-day over the body of Ulysses L. Morris, the boy who was gored by a mad bull in Flushing avenue on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ellen Long, of No. 397 Van Brunt street, who was arrested for an alleged attempt to poison her husband with Paris green, administered in a cup of tea, was taken before Justice Delmar yesterday morning and held for examination.

Mayor Hunter is taking steps to have the large farm attached to the institutions at Flatbush cultivated by the inmates of the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Nursery, so as to raise all the vegetables necessary for these institutions.

STATEN ISLAND.

At Gifford's Station, on the Staten Island Railroad, about nine miles from Vanderbilt Landing, the property of Mr. Corvello has been sold at public action for $15,000, and that of Mr. John E. White for $17,500.

The proprietors of the new docks at the old Quarantine grounds, Tompkins, have prohibited the passage of the employes of the Lighthouse Department across their land, and the Government will probably test the right to exclude them, as it is claimed that the road passing through the property is a public highway.

A grand operatic concert took place at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 26. About 1,000 persons were present. The following artists appeared: Miss Pauline Canissa, soprano; Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, contralto; Mr. C. Fritsch, tenor; Signor P. Ferranti, baritone buffo, of the "Di Murska" troupe; Mr. J. H. Bonnewitz, pianist, of Philadelphia, took the place of Mr. S. B. Mills, who was unable to appear, on account of his late severe accident.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Daniel Cobleigh has been appointed Postmaster of Woodhaven, vice Joseph Paige, resigned.

Rev. Ernest Oxee, formerly of Hicksville, has been elected Pastor of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, in Jamaica, in place of Rev. L. H. Gerndt, resigned.

The second annual picnic and harvest home festival of the Farmers' Co-operative Union, of Jamaica, will take place at the Sea Side Pavilion, on Rockaway Beach, on Tuesday next, Sept. 15.

Experiments with a new steam plow are now being made on A. T. Stewart's Garden City property. It is of English manufacture, and is run by an engine which can be made either stationary or locomotive.

The third and last camp-meeting of the season at Sea Cliff Grove opened yesterday, and will close Sept. 6. The meeting will be under the direction of the Presiding Elders of the Long Island District, and a large attendance is looked for.

The vestry of St. Paul's Church of Glen Cove, has appointed a committee to arrange for making the church a free one. Rev. John C. Middleton, of New-Britain, Conn., has accepted a call to the Rectorship of the parish. He will commence his Pastorate on the second Sunday in September.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Robert Lindley Murray, residing at Chappaqua, and doing business at No. 409 Broadway, in this City, on alighting from his carriage on Tuesday evening, slipped and received serious injuries, producing lockjaw, which set in a few hours after the accident, and yesterday very slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

In the recent suit of Moses W. Miller, of White Plains, against his wife for a divorce on the ground of adultery, Isaac M. M. Wilson, who is alleged to have obtained $600 from the plaintiff (Miller) by representing that he was an important witness, and that he could also procure material evidence for the plaintiff was arrested yesterday, taken before Justice E. P. Ferris, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will be impaneled on Monday, Sept. 7.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frank Constable, while employed on the sewer in Fourth avenue, Newark, yesterday, was severely injured by a quantity of bricks falling on him.

The barn and hot-house of Henry Dee, on Spring street, Elizabeth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. The house opposite the burning barn was somewhat damaged. The total loss is $1,500.

A man who gave his name as John Campbell, succeeded in fleecing Alexander Brown, of Jersey City, out of $300 in money, a couple of days ago, on the false pretense that he owned property valued at $15,000, in Minnesota.

At the meeting of the Orange Board of Education held Wednesday evening, the Clerk stated that the disbursements of the board since Feb. 1 had been $10,873 97. The school-houses in the city have accommodations for 1,093 pupils.

The State Teachers' Association have elected E. F. Brace, of Camden, President; Joseph E. Haynes, of Newark, Treasurer; Henry B. Pierce, of New-Brunswick, Corresponding Secretary, and J. F. Street, of Trenton, Recording Secretary.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Cattle opened active and higher, but under heavy receipts closed at ¼c.@⅜c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5¼c.@7¾c.; that generally rated first quality, 4c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¼c.@4c.; receipts, 3,176; sales, 2,284. Hogs in moderate demand; tops, ¼c.@½c. lower, at 8c.@10c.; few extra, 10½c.; receipts, 5,516. Sheep in moderate demand and fair supply; fair to extra, 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 4,541.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—E. M. Carver, J. Reed, W. C. Cornell, Miss Cobb, John Honeyman, David T. Henderson, Luella Henderson, Mr. Campbell, Samuel M. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mapleson, Prof. Snyder, Wm. Williamson, Geo. Watt, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. J. Watt, Wm. Turner, C. H. Seligmann, Miss Sutherland and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lockhart, Miss C. S. Roberts, Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss M. Richardson, Rev. E. Croall, L. H. Wellington, C. E. Maxwell, Alfred Dray, Miss Sherman, Rev. and Mrs. R. Scott and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Daly, Joseph Martin, T. L. B. Andrews, C. McGrath, Miss A. Ellington, Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Hays and three children, John L. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, J. R. Wilson, James Leitch, R. McLean, Robt. Thompson, Robt. Service, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Lacroix and two children, J. P. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Manship and daughter, Jos. Davids, Miss M. J. Mason, Edward Atkinson, Miss Atkinson.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hutchinson, Rev. and Mrs. T. Struggles and family, Miss Struggles, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wood, Robert Blackburn, John Cameron, Jas. Campbell, C. G. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Home, Mrs. B. R. Milton, H. W. Norman, Jas. Peacock, S. M. Blizard, Miss Mary J. Mann, Rev. J. L. O'Toole, Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Palmer and family, Miss Mary Edwards, Mrs. Ann Price, Frederick Price, Mrs. Edwin Ramsay, Thos. Scott, Thos. J. Williams, John Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Wm. Rawlston, Daniel Sowerby, Chas. Carroll, Edward Roder and wife.

In steam-ship Cimbria, from Hamburg.—Martin Wiener, Fritz Dohrmann, Meyer Simon, Catharine Agatz, Johanne Stahl, T. A. Blanckart and wife, Emma A. Kingeley, Jacob Weil, wife, and two children, Henriette Levy, Margarite Theilkaufer, Hannah Ballin, Paul Schoeden and wife, Willie Steinhauer, two children, and servant, J. Sulzberger, Babette Sulzberger, Chas. Vogt, Mrs. Simon and family, Louis Ritz and son, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Mrs. Rosalia Valdez, Mrs. E. Falcon, four children, and servant, H. A. Ehminger and son, Julio Runge, Julio Valleto, A. T. De Ygual, Richard Kriegshoff, Enrique Roso, J. B. Casablanca, Lorenzo Llaguno, Pedro T. Almeida, Ramon Alvarez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:23 | Sun sets.....6:39 | Moon rises..7:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:09 | Gov. Island.8:58 | Hell Gate..10:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Aug. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina via Port Royal, H. Gelpke; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Morning Light, (Br.,) Travis, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Maria, (Norw.,) Laarvig, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Princessen, (Norw.,) Anderson, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ploen, (Norw.,) Thomsen, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Raffaeli, (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Adelgunde, (Ger.,) Guthsmuths, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guiseppe Rocco, (Ital.,) Pollio, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co; Cibele, (Aust.,) Maronicich, Bristol, England, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Armida, (Ital.,) Petroloze, Bangor, Me., A. P. Agresta; Primo, (Ital.,) Cacace, Messina, J. C. Seager; Orion, (Ger.,) Luken, Rio Grande do Sul, via Richmond, C. Tobias & Co.; Chance, (Br.,) Christoffers, San Domingo City and Azua, Schultz & Co.; Cleta, (Br.,) Morgan, Antigua, W. Jex & Co.; Hail Columbia, Brereton, Rio de Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co. Cld. 26th, brig Felicia, (Ital.,) Romano, Cette, Lauro, Storey & Co.

Schrs. River Queen, Ricker, Houston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; North America, (Br.,) Landry, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Aug. 15, and Larne 16th, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Has had unsettled weather, with frequent westerly gales, the entire passage.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Aug. 15, and Moville 16th, with mdse. and 305 passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 23, lat. 45 25, lon. 51 20, passed bark Stormy Petrel, (of St. John, N. B.,) bound S.; 25th, lat. 40 39, lon. 64 10, passed ship Niagara, (Br.,) from London, for New-York; 26th, lat. 40 15, lon. 70, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, 20 miles E. from Fire Island, passed an Anchor and a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg Aug. 12, and Havre 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Aug. 20, lat. 50 18, lon. 29 05, passed bark Harlequin, (Br.,) bound W.; 21st, lat. 49 41, lon. 33 15, passed steam-ship Britannic, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49 06, lon. 37 57, passed ship Berhampore, (Br.,) bound W. The C. brings 154 cabin and 324 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Aug. 22, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Rhine, Jordan, London and Isle of Wight 43 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Giovanni, (Aust.,) Zotti, Charente 52 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Ship Niagara, (of Port Glasgow,) McFarlane, London 39 ds., with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Thor, (Norw.,) Thorwaldsen, Rotterdam June 9, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Aug. 18, lat. 41 20, lon. 62 23, had a hurricane from S. E., during which lost fore and main masts and jibboom, and sprung mizzenmast.

Bark Salvatore, (Ital.,) Marello, Boston, Eng., 46 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Capella, (Norw.,) Wurschmidt, Dublin 61 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Aug. 11, lat. 45, lon. 50, in a dense fog, passed through a large quantity of wreck stuff, consisting of vessels' spars and bulwarks, painted white.

Park Hoppett, (Russ.,) Bowman, London 44 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Rotterdam 50 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Salo (Russ.,) Nordgreen, Hamburg 48 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Belene (Nor.,) Andersen, London 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Martha Nickels, (of Addison,) Ross, Dover, N. B., 12 ds., with timber to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Rhuama, (of Digby, N. S.,) Robinson, Yarmouth, N. S., 9 ds., with lath to B. Robertson—vessel to Ammerman & Patterson.

Schr. Geo. V. Richards, (Br.,) Robinson, Wood Point, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Planter, Crowley, Wareham.
Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. E. B. Wharton, Wharton, Somerset.
Schr. Hudson, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. V. Turner, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Czar, Hallock, Boston.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrill, Stamford, for Albany.
Schr. Harriet Morris, Miller, Fall River.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, Somerset.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Venus, Daley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nath. Shalor, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Pawtucket.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Jarvis, Wickford.
Schr. Volant, Adams, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Portsmouth.
Schr. James M. Boyle, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Hall, Providence.
Schr. N. and H. Gould, Wickson, Providence.
Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Millie Frank, Edwards, Fall River.
Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich.
Schr. George and Edgar, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. W. Allen, Smith, Newport.
BELOW.—Bark Margaretha (Ger.,) Ramien, Hamburg July 8, to C. Tobias & Co.
WIND—Sundown, light, S. S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ships British Navy, for Liverpool; Gardner Colby, for Callao; Sonora, for San Francisco; barks Adelgunde, for Altona; Blandina P., for Liverpool; Argonaut, for Bremen; LaGrasie, for Waterford; Madagascar, for Cork; A. Marshall, for Panama; May Flower, for Barbados; brigs Eva Parker, for Lisbon; Rising Sun, for Barbados; American Union, for New-Orleans; schr. Royal Arch, for Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—Arr. steamers Braunschweig, from Bremen; Josephine, Thomson, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; schrs. Altmon Bird, from Windsor, N. S.; Ada J. Simonton, from Rockport, Me.; W. S. Jordan, from Boston; Chas. E. Morrison, from Boston; Jno. K. Shaw, from Hoboken; Wm. Allen, from New-York.

Below, brig George Latimer, from Ponce, P. R.

Cld. steamers Wm. Crane, for Boston; Vineland, for New-York; Wm. Woodward, for do.; Wm. Whildin, for Philadelphia; ship Tranquebar, for Havre; barks Suez, for Cork or Falmouth for orders; Stabbestad, for London; New Light, for Rio; Gladiateur, for Rio Grande; schrs. Joshua S. Bragdon, for Lynn; Anthony Kelly, for New-Haven; James H. Hoyt, for do.; A. Hayford, for Rockland; Bill Stowe, for Boston; Cora, for do.; Wamponsa, for Philadelphia; Thos. McHowe, for Camden, N. J.

Sld. bark Templar, for Rio; brig Ubaldine, for Halifax.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Arr. steamer Neptune, Berry, from New-York; barks Ocean Express, (Br.,) Crowell, from London; Amizade, (Port.,) Mello, from Azores; brig Princeton, Wells, from Philadelphia; schr. Fanny K. Shaw, Watts, from Alexandria.

Cld. bark Samas, Bryant, Melbourne; brigs M. W. Norwood, Andrews, Camden; and Princeton, Wells, Brooklyn; schrs. Charles Sawyer, Mullen, Jacmel; Charles F. Heyer, Poland, Savannah; Wm. G. Shattuck, Baxter, Georgetown, D. C.; H. E. Russell, McHaffey, New-York, and Kate and Luella, Bonsall, do., via Kennebec River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 27.—Arr. brig George Lattimer, from Ponce, for Baltimore.

Wind, north-east.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 27.—The bark Minnesota, for Bangor, before reported ashore on Goose Island, came off last night and passed down.

Passed up, steamer Panther; British ship Armilla, from London; brig John Aviles, from West Indies; a light Norwegian bark, flying the signal "H L T B;" schr. James H. Moore, from Boston.

Passed down, steamers Florida, for Providence; Leopard, for Newburyport; bark Pennsylvania, for Genoa; brig Dirigo, for Portland; schrs. R. H. Shannon, for Providence; Monmouth and Edwin, for Portsmouth; Thos. Borden, for Fall River; E. G. Willard, for Portland; Theresa Wolf, for Portsmouth; D. G. Giner, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 27.—Head winds hold vessels in the harbor as heretofore. A bark from above passed out at daybreak. Two barks, five brigs and over 100 schrs. are here windbound. There is no news from off shore.

Passed in, steam-ship Kenilworth, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Sld. the American Line steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool, with 30 cabin and 190 steerage passengers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Sld. for the United States: Wellington, El-Capitan, Chillingham, Luigina, J. P. Wheeler, Asia, Marianna 3d, Nedwig, and L. F. Munson.

Arr. out from ports in the United States on the 25th inst.: Republik, Fanny Seallfeld, Brunnow, Augusta Feitgen, and S. N. Hansen.

27th—Foam, Paolina S., Fenice, and Empress.

The steam-ship Westphalia, which left New-York Aug. 13, for Hamburg, via Plymouth, was spoken on the 24th inst. disabled. She had broken her shaft and was proceeding slowly.

The bark Joshua, from Calcutta, for New-York, has arr. at Mauretin's leaky and is discharging.

CARDIFF, Aug. 27.—Sld., steam-ship Pembroke, William, for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25.—Sld., steam-ship W. A. Scholter, Hus, for New-York.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN, 1874.
LINENS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Invite attention to their VERY LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of
Linen Goods,
Comprising every DESIRABLE ARTICLE KNOWN to the trade.

Being EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for some of the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of
Great Britain and France,
Enables them to offer a stock which, for SIZE, VARIETY, and COMPLETENESS, has few if ANY EQUALS in this or any other market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to their
Housekeeping Linens,
Comprising in part full lines of
Bleached Damasks,
Cream Damasks, Loom Dices,
Brown and Loom Damasks,
Floor Damasks and Drills,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Striped, Brown, and
Bleached Crashes
In GREAT VARIETY of WIDTHS and QUALITIES from the most CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS of
England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany.

Barnsley Damasks,
Scotch and Irish Sheetings,
German Sheetings,
Barnsley Sheetings,
Scotch and Irish Pillow Linens, &c.
All of which are the products of the BEST FACTORIES, and selected with SPECIAL REFERENCE to the wants of
First-class Trade.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION has been given to the selection of the stock of
Bleached and Fancy
Table Cloths, Napkins, and Doilies,
Which for VARIETY, NOVELTY, and FRESHNESS OF STYLE is UNEQUALED.

Merchant Tailoring
And Clothing Linens
Representing
Duck Coatings, Cream Padding,
Jute and Pure Flax Drills,
French Elastic Canvas,
Ravens Duck, Crown Duck,
Brown Holland, &c., &c.
In GREAT VARIETY of QUALITIES, and FINISHED in the BEST MANNER, under our own supervision.

Jobbers and Retailers
Throughout the country are invited to an inspection of our
Fronting Linens,
COMPLETE in ASSORTMENTS, consisting of LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY, AND EXTRA HEAVY, in makes selected expressly for the wants of the best retail trade.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS are offered in
Red End Diaper,
Comprising all widths and numbers, from 16 inches to 27 inches.

Cheviot Shirtings
Of the VERY BEST MAKES and NEW DESIGNS for the Fall trade.

BARGAINS in
Blay Linens
Of the DIFFERENT WIDTHS and QUALITIES, consisting of 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4, which will be offered EXTREMELY LOW to Package Buyers.

The attention of HOTEL-KEEPERS and PARTIES FURNISHING
Houses, Steam-boats, Club
Houses, Steam-ships, &c.,
Is asked to their line of
Table Linen, Napkins,
Bleached Sheetings.
Pillow Case Linens, &c., &c.,
Which will be found COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT and at
Attractive Prices,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

THE
GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
[ESTABLISHED 1831.]
No. 1 BOND STREET.

Largest Manufacturers.—The Gorham Company constantly employ a larger number of workmen on solid silver-ware than any other manufacturers in the world.

Purest Silver.—Every ounce of silver made by them bears their stamp, or trade mark, thus STERLING and is absolutely guaranteed sterling purity, 925-1000 fine.

Original Designs.—They have earned a wide reputation for the select character, great beauty, and excellence of their designs. Attention is called to a variety of an antique type just completed.

Largest Stock.—The richest and largest assortment of choice articles for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country.

Bridal Gifts.—A specialty. All that are necessary in common life, as well as the most elaborate and complete wedding outfit.

The Gorham Company,
are also the exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham
ELECTRO-PLATE
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES, &c., &c., the best plated ware in the world.
At Retail at Sales-rooms of the Company, No. 1 Bond st., near Broadway, and by
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 Maiden lane.

BUY ONLY THE
GENUINE FAIRBANKS SCALES.
FAIRBANKS
Stock Scales, Coal Scales, Hay Scales, Dairy Scales, Counter Scales, &c., &c.
ALSO, MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S
ALARM CASH DRAWERS.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 311 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston.
For sale by leading hardware dealers.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—NOW is the time to put church and house in order to meet the rude Winter blasts, and in no better way can this be done than in the selection of a good Furnace. The following from J. J. Thomas, Esq., Editor of the *Cultivator*, is to the point: "We are able to report the result of seven years' trial with the Gothic Furnace, and those who are about to erect heating apparatus for next Winter's use, will find this Furnace to possess the following excellent qualities: Cheapness and simplicity, durability, ease of management, and efficiency. We have run it eight months on less than ten tons of coal, and after seven years' use the castings are still good."
This excellent Heating Apparatus can be obtained of the manufacturer, ALEX. M. LESLEY,
Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d st., New-York.
Catalogue sent by request.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st.
au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-1awtf 26F*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN ROTH, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE OTARD, and Frank Otard, her husband; Sterne Chittenden, Benjamin Blackledge, and George A. Thomason, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, July 7, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of July, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
jy31-1aw6wF Attorneys for Plaintiff.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1874. Present, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Justice.
In the matter of the application of
HENRY W. CHILDS
to change his name to
HENRY W. HAAS.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry W. Childs, dated the 25th day of August, 1874, praying that he may be authorized to assume the name of Henry W. Haas, and the court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to his assuming such name.

Now, on motion of Oliver S. Ackley, of counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Henry W. Childs be, and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of Henry W. Haas from and after the 26th day of September, 1874.
A Copy. NATH'L JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Andrew Britton, of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against his estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, his assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the ninth day of October next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate, and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Andrew Britton will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Essex before the ensuing January term of the Orphan's Court of said county, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.
Dated August 24, 1874.
SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Assignee.